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ESTABLISHED 1887

Ukraine's Rift With Yeltsin Deepens

Kravchuk Won't Defer to Russia On Arms Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches KIEV — President Leonid M. Kravchuk of the Ukraine said Wednesday that his Russian counterpart, Boris N. Yeltsin, had no right to negotiate strategic arms cuts on behalf of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Mr. Kravchuk said that the four former Soviet republics with long-range nuclear weapons — Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan — should take part equally in arms talks with the United States.

Mr. Kravchuk's comments, made in a briefing for foreign reporters, appeared certain to deepen the rift between the leaders of the two most powerful former Soviet republics.

Boris Yeltsin, at a meeting with President Bush, says he's reducing strategic nuclear forces. Mr. Kravchuk said, "I would have this comment," he added. "You can only cut the forces you have. If he's speaking about the strategic nuclear forces of the entire Commonwealth, he has not received a mandate from us."

Ukraine, which wants all nuclear weapons off its soil by 1994, has agreed that a single command should be kept over the huge former Soviet nuclear arsenal, with Mr. Yeltsin maintaining ultimate control.

Mr. Yeltsin and President George Bush proposed sweeping cuts in strategic forces last month. Moscow wants the two countries to have a ceiling of 2,500 warheads each, about half the number sought by Washington.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and the Russian foreign minister, Andrei Kozyrev, agreed Tuesday to accelerate negotiations on further strategic weapons cuts but did not decide how far they would go.

For President's Camp, a Nightmare Comes True

By Ann Devroy and John E. Yang Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Patrick J. Buchanan's strong showing in the New Hampshire primary sent a jolt through the Bush establishment, which acknowledged that the president who once expected easy renomination faces a series of battles that could splinter the party, highlight his shortcomings and leave him a weakened candidate in the fall.

"My nightmare," said a Bush partisan who has been involved in campaign strategy, "is that Buchanan picks his shots carefully, husbands his money, harasses us from now until June and then cashes in with a strong showing in California, one of our weakest states." Such an outcome, he said, "will steal all the advantages of incumbency from us and leaves us with the prospect of being in the same mess Jerry Ford was in in 1976."

Then, Mr. Ford, who was fighting Ronald Reagan for the nomination all the way to the Republican convention, started the fall with a double-digit disadvantage against Jimmy Carter, who went on to win the presidency.

To try to ensure that Mr. Buchanan does oowhere near as well down the line, the campaign and White House made two swift recalculations that amount to taking the conservative commentator more seriously than they have.

After six weeks of refusing to directly challenge Mr. Buchanan, See JOLT, Page 3



Mr. Buchanan with a copy of the New Hampshire newspaper that backed his strong primary showing.

Bush, Humbled, Vows to Rise to The Challenge

'New Ball Game,' He Says, After Dull Primary Result

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — President George Bush, stung by the protest message sent by New Hampshire voters, said Wednesday that he was ready to "roll up my sleeves and go after" his right-wing challenger, Patrick J. Buchanan.

Mr. Bush, campaigning in Knoxville, Tennessee, after having beaten Mr. Buchanan by 53 percent to 37 percent in the New Hampshire primary on Tuesday, said, "We're going to take this guy on in every single state."

"It's a new ball game," he said. "I'm not going to take anything for granted. I'm going to roll up my sleeves and go after them."

Unofficial media tallies had put the primary result at 58 percent for Mr. Bush and 40 percent for Mr. Buchanan. The official returns were released by state officials Wednesday night. The discrepancy apparently occurred because a large number of Republican write-in votes — for people including the five major Democratic candidates, Ralph Nader and Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York — were not counted by city and town clerks during the initial reporting.

Nevertheless, New Hampshire voters sent a pointed message to Mr. Bush that they were not satisfied with his handling of the economy and were fearful of the future. Although he won, it was a humbling election for an incumbent president who just a year ago basked in record popularity on the strength of the Gulf War victory and the end of the Cold War.

The Democratic side of the first presidential primary was far less dramatic than the Republican result. Paul E. Tsongas, a former Massachusetts senator and a man frequently derided as not having the charisma to be president, won the Democratic primary with 35 percent of the vote, a lower figure than expected.

Finishing second, with an unexpectedly strong showing of 26 percent, was Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, who was written off only a week ago because of allegations of marital infidelity and questions about his availability for military service during the Vietnam War.

While most political analysts say that Mr. Buchanan has no hope of defeating Mr. Bush, the Republican challenger was buoyant the day after the voting. "I think we have an outside chance to win the nomination, and we will do our best to get that nomination," he said Wednesday.

"We have tremendous momentum coming out of New Hampshire," he added.

But Mr. Buchanan acknowledged that second place was not good enough. "We've got to find a state where we can go head to head with the president and beat him cold," he said. "We're heading south to Georgia, hoping that's going to be the state."

Georgia voters will go to the polls on March 3 in the first test of the candidates in the South.

With 100 percent of the precincts reporting, these were the official final results: Bush, 92,233; Buchanan, 65,087.

Mr. Bush comes out of New Hampshire humiliated in a way no incumbent president has been since the 1968 primary, when President Lyndon B. Johnson decided against seeking re-election after a poor showing against Eugene J. McCarthy at the height of the Vietnam War.

Since 1952, when the New Hampshire primary was first seriously contested, no president has been re-elected after a challenger in his own party has scored 35 percent or more in the primary. The presidents to falter that way were Harry S. Truman, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, in addition to Mr. Johnson.



Mr. Bush campaigning Wednesday in Knoxville. He vowed to "go after" his Republican challenger and said that the American economy was poised for a recovery.

Another Sony First: A Loss From Low Sales and High Yen

By Steven Brill International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — In a sign of how hard times have tarnished even the shiniest symbol of Japanese high tech, Sony Corp. said Wednesday it would post an operating loss of 20 billion yen, or \$158 million, in the year to March 31, its first ever for a full financial year.

After more than doubling profit and sales over the past five years with best-selling videocassette recorders and camcorders, and stealing headlines by leading Japan's charge into Hollywood to create new synergies between hardware and entertainment software, Sony has run into trouble.

Its profits are squeezed by sluggish consumer demand in all its major markets as well as a stronger Japanese currency, which lessens the value of foreign sales in yen terms.

Profit margins on camcorders, which account for more than a third of Sony's sales, are plunging as the market matures. And although most of Sony's core major products have already come out of the lab, any big splash in the market appears years away.

"Sony's been caught by a comprehensive downturn in demand and with a lot of development projects under way," said Mike Jeremy, an analyst at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd. "They've been spending more money than they realized."

High-definition television, for example, a product in which Sony has invested billions of yen, remains too expensive for all but the wealthiest consumers. A sizable market is unlikely before the middle of the decade.

Sony sees more immediate potential in the minidisk, a smaller, recordable version of the audio compact disk. Yet even if it launches the minidisk before the planned autumn release, it will take years before sales increase enough to make a major contribution to the company's bottom line.

The 20 billion yen operating loss expected on a consolidated basis would be in sharp contrast to an operating profit of 72 billion yen the year before.

Sony's prediction weighed on Tokyo stocks, which tumbled Wednesday to a 16-month low. (Page 13)

It would be Sony's first full-year operating loss and the first negative figure since reporting a loss during an irregular five-month financial period in 1987.

The results do not include the group's units, such as Sony Pictures Entertainment. See LOSS, Page 11

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He also said there was some good economic news, including Wednesday's "rather dramatic tick up" in housing starts.

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U.S. Warns Americans Of a New Terror Risk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The State Department warned American citizens Wednesday of the risk of terrorist attacks in Europe, Africa and the Middle East following the assassination by Israeli forces of the leader of the Hezbollah group in Lebanon.

"Press reports quote Hezbollah officials as calling for 'vengeance' against the U.S.," said Richard A. Boucher, a deputy State Department spokesman. "There is a possibility that Americans could be the targets of terrorist action, including renewed kidnappings."

The State Department frequently cautions Americans about travel to various countries. But the notice Mr. Boucher read Wednesday at a daily press briefing was given special prominence.

"The killing of Hezbollah Secretary-General Abbas Musawi has increased the security risk to Americans traveling or residing in Europe, Africa and the Middle East," he said. "The situation in Lebanon is particularly dangerous for Americans."

A State Department official who asked out to be named warned that Hezbollah, a pro-Iranian fundamentalist group, has "capabilities to extend to other regions, and they have partners in crime."

Mr. Boucher said that Washington was not aware of any specific threat but added, "It is likely that terrorist events may occur for which we have no forewarning." (AFP, AP)



Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden raising her ski poles in victory after winning the giant slalom.

Cheers and Tears in the Giant Slalom

Pernilla Wiberg broke the ice for Sweden on the ski slopes by winning the women's giant slalom, while Diann Roffe of the United States rallied from ninth to tie Austria's Anita Wachter for second. Deborah Compagnoni of Italy, winner of Tuesday's super-G, tore a knee ligament when she fell on the first run. Also going down on that run: defending champion Vreni Schneider of Switzerland and Austrian star Petra Kronberger.

Is Another 'Miracle' in the Making?

The Unified Team trounced Finland, 6-1, setting up an eerie hockey showdown Friday between the same teams, at the same time, on the same day of the week as the 1980 "miracle on ice" U.S. victory in Lake Placid, New York. World champion Sweden was eliminated, 3-1, by Czechoslovakia.

For Yamaguchi, It's Sweet Music

The American Kristi Yamaguchi waltzed into a big lead in the women's figure skating competition as her chief rivals, Midori Ito of Japan and Tonya Harding of the United States, fell on their combination jumps.

Olympic report: Pages 16 and 17

Kiosk White Voters Lash Out at De Klerk POTCHEFSTROOM, South Africa (Reuters) — White voters on Wednesday delivered a stinging rebuff to President Frederik W. de Klerk and his plans to phase out apartheid.

A British Bankruptcy: Lions and Tigers and Bears, Oh My!

By Erik Ipsen International Herald Tribune

WINDSOR, England — When Chris Barlow tried to get a feel for the assets of the company he had just taken over, he ended up getting his £700 pin-striped suit covered in elephant dung. "He loved our elices in spite of it," said Paul O'Donoghue, the curator at Windsor Safari Park outside London.

Mr. Barlow is a partner with Cork Gully, a British insolvency specialist. Windsor Safari Park is the prize asset of Themes International, a company that was put into receivership, and the hands of Cork Gully, in early January.

Last year 21,827 companies went bust in Britain, about one out of every 50 companies in the nation. This year the wreckage is piling up even faster, receivers say. Themes International is merely the most peculiar of an increasingly diverse pack.

temple 3 miles (5 kilometers) from Windsor Castle, Mr. Nicholls and three other receivers are trying to keep the park going long enough to sell it to the highest bidder.

The experience is often illuminating, if not entirely useful, for later life. David Ferrin, a Cork Gully manager, now knows that to persuade the park's big cats to abandon their usual slothful ways, the animals have to wrest their weekly allowance of 1,200 pounds (5,500 kilograms) of fresh red meat from a pole mounted on a moving Land Rover. On the other hand, he has declined the opportunity personally to oversee the task. "I'm a vegetarian," he explained.

A receiver's lot in life is rarely happy and seldom lauded. Then, too, there are the tensions of running businesses about which the receivers do not know much and probably never will in the few weeks they have to scrub them up and send them to the auction block.

Asked, for instance, about that oddity on Windsor Safari Park's 1991 accounts — the £506,000 (\$888,000) item footnoted "profit on sale of Winnie the Whale" — Cork Gully's Mr. Barlow shrugged. He thrust his hands out in front of him perhaps a foot apart and said: "I don't know. Maybe they bought it when it was this big and it grew up to be a whacking great star."

To compensate for ignorance, the receivers' first rule is to err on the side of caution. An early tour of Windsor Safari was all it took to persuade Cork Gully to double the park's £10 million insurance coverage. "These lions are still wild animals," said Mr. Ferrin. "They would have you, given a chance."

As fearsome as some of Themes' assets may be, it was the company's debts that proved lethal. Themes had £50 million of loans to service and falling revenues.

In the instance of Themes, as is usually the case, the company's directors have already paid with their jobs. Now it is the employees whose jobs are on the line as the receivers race to sell off the pieces left behind.

"It is an unsettling time," said Mr. O'Donoghue, whose wards include alligators, emus and tigers, not to mention two American and a common kestrel falcon.

Oddly enough, in the six weeks since the receivers took over at the park, conditions have improved. Leaky roofs have been patched, the dolphins have a new 7,500-pound refrigerator for their fresh berring, and, most surprising of all, the entire staff has received a raise.

What separates the Windsor Safari Park from most corporate bankruptcies, and indeed from the bulk of Themes International's assets, is that the park was and is profit-making.

Having sent out 125 glossy, data-dense brochures to interested parties around the world, Cork Gully and the 150 employees of Windsor Safari Park can only wait and see what comes next. The park has a book value of £30 million.

The 142-acre (57-hectare) park includes not only 682 animals and a bevy of shops, restaurants and stores, but also the decaying St. Leonard's Mansion, the former home of the late U.S. ambassador to Britain, Joseph P. Kennedy.

Bonn Supports Cut In Force and Wants Role Outside NATO

Bonn — Adopting plans to shape a smaller, more mobile army, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government reaffirmed its intention Wednesday to seek a constitutional amendment so that German military units can be ordered abroad under United Nations auspices.

Government officials gave no date for introducing legislation to change the provision, dating from 1949, that bars German forces from operating outside the European territory defended by NATO.

But both Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats and their smaller coalition partners, the Free Democrats, said that they would eventually win approval for German forces to take part in UN actions anywhere.

The shift, which requires a two-thirds majority in parliament, is opposed by the opposition Social Democrats.

Although Germany has been active diplomatically in the Yugoslav crisis, it has said that it cannot send forces as part of the peacekeeping contingent to be dispatched by the Security Council.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has advocated the constitutional change, and a spokesman for his Free Democratic Party said Wednesday that "united Germany cannot shun responsibility for safeguarding international law."

But he said that the government should concentrate more heavily on problems of defending Germany and worry less about military contingencies outside Europe, as the Bush administration has urged Bonn to do.

The government decision Wednesday amounted to approval of plans by Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, a Christian Democrat, to shift Germany's military emphasis to smaller units and cut military spending steadily for the rest of the decade.

German forces of the future will emphasize rapid-intervention units composed mainly of volunteer professional soldiers.

This is a shift away from the Cold War emphasis in Germany on large ground forces, based on the draft and large reserve forces, designed to withstand a Warsaw Pact assault.

Washington has urged Bonn to use its armed forces more freely as part of Germany's growing international responsibilities, and the proposed new force structure fits with the plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for more mobile forces.

Greater German military latitude is also backed by France, which seeks to build up a French-German force as the core of a European army.

Officials of European Community governments were meeting in Bonn to discuss future defense cooperation when the new German military posture was announced.

Germany pledged to cut its military strength from 500,000 soldiers to 370,000 by 1995 as part of the agreement with Moscow on German reunification and the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the territory that was East Germany.

U.S. Envoy Sees Slide For Russian Economy

Moscow — The U.S. ambassador, Robert S. Strauss, said Wednesday that economic reform in Russia was going better than expected, with few signs so far of social unrest. But he said he thought the country's economic situation would actually be worse next winter.

"I don't see anything that makes me think there is going to be any more food," Mr. Strauss said. "I don't see anything that makes me think there will be more production. I don't see anything that makes me think there will be more energy."

"Next year will be a terribly difficult time for this country," he said. "That's why we have to get something done now."

The Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, reiterated his strong commitment to radical reform and took issue with a statement by his main economic adviser that prices had begun to stabilize.

"It is too early for optimism," Mr. Yeltsin said in a television interview Wednesday night.

A Russian official warned on Wednesday that his country needed much more food aid than had been provided to make it through 1992.

The official, Yevgeni Ivanov, speaking in Frankfurt, said Russia needed about 1 million metric tons of food in the next couple of months, about four times what it received in all of 1991, and three million metric tons more after that to get through the year.

He said that while Russia would get about \$1 billion of humanitarian aid this year, it needed \$4 billion. No one is starving, Mr. Ivanov said, but among invalids, old people and children, "the needs are very great."

The Russian minister for social protection, Ella Panfilova, warned that millions could go hungry in the future as the country restructured its economy. The restructuring will close many inefficient enterprises and leave many people without jobs and without unemployment benefits as well, since the government very likely will not have the money to pay such benefits.

Millions have already fallen below the official poverty limit as a result of the dramatic rise in prices since Jan. 2, when price controls were lifted, the minister said.

Fyodor Prokopy, a deputy minister of labor and employment, estimated that as many as 8 million people, or about 10 percent of the work force, could lose their jobs by the end of the year.

Mr. Strauss said that so far, Russians have proved to be very tolerant of the drastic changes occurring around them.

"I was afraid the reaction from the public would be more emotional and intense," the ambassador said. "I thought we might have increasing activity by people trying to stir up difficulties with the military."

"I thought hunger would be worse than it is," Mr. Strauss said. "We're not seeing any starvation. The hoarded food is coming in very useful."

While there have been some demonstrations against the reforms, and lots of grumbling, polls in fact show some increase in support for them and for the initiator of the "shock therapy."

But Mr. Strauss said he saw little evidence that the situation would improve anytime soon, with government monopolies still controlling the economy and little movement so far toward reviving dormant or inefficient industries.

He urged Western governments and businesses to do more, particularly in technical assistance and investment.

The United States will provide technical assistance, he said, in addition to dozens of planeloads of humanitarian aid. But he said the Bush administration was not ready yet to support a \$5 billion fund to stabilize the ruble.

Libya Hunkers Down, Ready for Worst

Tripoli, Libya — In the face of threatened sanctions and possible military action over the 1988 terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, Libya is bracing for what it apparently believes is an inevitable confrontation with the West.

Along the coast, bulldozers have gouged out trenches to thwart what officials say might be an invading force. Machine-gun nests have been set up outside communications centers and government offices. Merchant ships from Italy, China and Turkey clog the harbor unloading grain and goods, including spare parts for the country's industries, to be stockpiled in the event of an embargo.

And telegrams of support for the country, from groups as obscure as the participants in the Palestine Cup marathon race in Morocco, are broadcast daily to bolster morale and assure the populace of international solidarity.

The government has rejected the assertions of Britain and the United States that two Libyan citizens were behind the December 1988 bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland, which left 270 people dead. It has refused to comply with a UN Security Council demand last month that the two men be extradited for trial.

Libyan officials have instead offered numerous theories for the plane's destruction, including one put forth by the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, who contends that the jet crashed into a Scottish gas station in bad weather.

The Libyans have also denied charges that they were involved in the 1989 bombing of a UTA flight over the Sahara, in which 170 people were killed.

They say the suspects in the Lockerbie bombing, Abdel Basset Ali Meghribi and Lamem Khalifa Fhimah, are civilian employees of Libyan Airlines.

The two men made a brief appearance in a Tripoli courtroom on Tuesday. Foreign reporters had been told they would be there for a hearing, but the Libyan judge who is overseeing the case said it had never been his intention to hold a hearing since there was no evidence against the men.

"We are not guilty," one of the men said.

But neither was allowed to answer questions. In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, dismissed the Libyan presentation, saying: "We don't put much faith or credence in what a Libyan investigation or a hearing is a travesty of justice, amounts to nothing more than another attempt by Libya to delay and to evade its responsibility."

Libya is now focused on the prospect of economic sanctions, a possibility raised by Western nations as the next step if Tripoli fails to comply with the UN resolution.

The United States and Britain have not ruled out military action, and Libyans have hardly forgotten the 1986 U.S. bombing raid on Tripoli after an earlier instance of a terrorist attack blamed on Libya, a discotheque bombing in West Germany.

Thus the palpable nervousness in Tripoli. The state-controlled press is full of messages of support for Libya's fight against "neo-Christian colonialist aggression." Public meetings and marches take place almost daily.



An Arab man walking past four Palestinian youths who were being detained by Israeli border police in east Jerusalem on Wednesday.

Arabs and Israelis Exchange Rocket Fire

Kafra, Lebanon — Arab guerrillas fired rockets into Israeli territory Wednesday, wounding 13 people, and Israeli artillery hit southern Lebanon, forcing thousands of people to flee their villages.

More than 100 of the guerrillas' Soviet-designed Katyusha rockets landed in Israel's self-proclaimed security zone in southern Lebanon and in northern Israel, the Israeli military said, but it refused to give exact locations.

The Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, said the rocket launchers would be dismantled in a few days without an invasion.

"They have a lot of Katyushas but we will overcome them and disarm them," Mr. Shamir said at one of the northern Israeli sites hit by Hezbollah rockets.

The Israeli response "will not be the same as it was in '82," Mr. Shamir said, alluding to the invasion of Lebanon and the killings of Palestinians at the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps of Beirut. "I think in a few days we will have here full security."

Israeli radio said most of the 13 people treated at a clinic in the northern town of Kiryat Shmona had suffered shock.

Israel's howitzer, mortar and tank fire forced most of the people in the Shiite villages to flee, but no injuries were immediately reported.

Four rounds per minute rained down on the Shiite villages of Kafra, nearby Yater, and the hilltop hamlet of Kabrikha.

A security source said Israeli and allied gunners of the South Lebanon Army militia fired 400 howitzer, mortar and tank cannon rounds at Shiite villages bordering the security zone overnight Tuesday. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

Rabin Takes Slight Edge, but Runoff Is Possible

TEL AVIV — Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin were running virtually even in their race to lead Israel's Labor Party against the governing Likud party, early returns indicated Wednesday.

Party officials said that Mr. Rabin led Mr. Peres 39 percent to 36 percent, with 20 percent of the vote counted. But with two other candidates in the race, it appeared that no one might obtain the 40 percent needed to avoid a runoff on Wednesday.

Israel Kessar, leader of the Histadrut labor federation, had 19 percent of the vote, and Ora Namir, a champion of social causes, 5 percent.

Final results were expected Thursday. The ballot could determine whether Labor, Israel's main opposition party, can reverse a long-term decline. Labor has been unable to form a government in its own right since 1977.

Mr. Peres, 68, has a strong party base but poll takers say that Mr. Rabin, 69, who is considered more hard-line, would have a better chance against the rightist Likud of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

A victory by the moderate Labor Party, which favors trading occupied Arab land for peace, could speed the U.S.-brokered Middle East peace negotiations.

Mr. Rabin said the election would "determine if Labor returns to power on June 23 or spends four more years in opposition."

As prime minister in a unity government with Likud in 1985, Mr. Peres brought Israeli troops home from the failed Lebanon invasion. The following year his government helped reduce triple-digit inflation to 20 percent. But his public image has suffered from his failure to win four consecutive national elections.

Mr. Rabin, 69, a former army chief of staff, has a tough image admired by many right-of-center voters. They welcomed his iron-fisted response, as defense minister, to a Palestinian revolt in the occupied territories in the 1980s.

He was prime minister from 1974 to 1977, when he resigned over allegations that his wife held an illegal foreign currency account.

But he is best remembered as the army chief during Israel's sweeping victory in the 1967 war, when Arab lands were captured from Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

Mr. Peres, an astute party man, took the leadership from Mr. Rabin in 1977 and had outmaneuvered him in every internal vote since.

In a Likud leadership fight Thursday, Mr. Shamir is expected to easily defeat Foreign Minister David Levy and Housing Minister Ariel Sharon.

Forgotten Flood of Jordan Palestinians

Amman, Jordan — A year after the Gulf War, the weak economy and uneasy social balance that underlie Jordan's monarchy are being challenged by one of the war's most far-reaching and yet seemingly forgotten results: the migration of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians to Jordan from Kuwait.

This huge population transfer, mounting steadily since August 1990, is being called "the third uprooting" by Palestinian spokesmen, after mass departures from Israel in 1948 and the occupied territories in 1967. By now, fewer than 50,000 Palestinians are believed to remain in Kuwait out of an estimated 400,000. Half of the Palestinian population fled in fear of the invading Iraqi troops. After Iraq was thrown out, thousands more fled because of Kuwaiti retribution for perceived Palestinian support of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Jordan, with a population of only 3.3 million, has received between 250,000 and 300,000 of the refugees. The government politely calls them "returnees," because most carry the Jordanian passports that have long been the primary diplomatic document available to the stateless Palestinians. But for many of the refugees, as well as their hosts, the current union is one of dire necessity rather than choice.

Economists say that 60 percent of the migrants have been unable to obtain housing on their own and that 80 percent are unemployed, in a country whose unemployment, by government estimates, ranges from 20 percent to 30 percent. Thousands are living in swollen UN-managed camps around Amman, while others have found temporary living quarters with relatives or friends.

Many Jordanians, however, are reluctant to sympathize. They see the newcomers as aliens who threaten to swamp the kingdom's already strained economy and test the balance in the country between the large existing community of Palestinians and the native Jordanians.

The pressures created by the Palestinian influx have been a major factor behind King Hussein's relatively enthusiastic embrace of the U.S.-brokered Middle East peace process, diplomats in Amman say. At the same time, the migration has prompted a subtle but unmistakable backlash among Jordanians in the political and security establishment, who fear that a growing Palestinian demographic advantage may eventually threaten their position.

"This big influx has changed the ratio of the population strongly in favor of Palestinians, and it has upset the status quo in the country," said a senior figure of Palestinian origin. "No one wants to talk about this in public, but everybody knows it's a fact."

Remarkably, from the Jordanian point of view, the country's refugee problem has attracted little of the attention and none of the international financial support focused on neighboring Israel's reception of Soviet Jews, even though the increase in Jordan's population has been proportionately larger.

In the last two years, about 380,000 Soviet and Ethiopian Jews have entered Israel, which has a population of 5 million. This has prompted Israel's request for \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees. Jordan, with its smaller population and its economy one-tenth that of Israel, has seen its pleas for aid have fall on deaf ears in the West and in the Arab world.

"We talked to the Americans and we talked to the Europeans, but the response was mini-

WORLD BRIEFS

China Says U.S. Meddles on Rights

BEIJING (AP) — The Communist Party newspaper sharply criticized the United States on Wednesday for seeking releases of "criminals" involved in the 1989 democracy movement and for urging other human rights improvements.

The People's Daily commentary attacked Washington for championing the rights of dissidents. It said that jailed dissidents were "criminals" who tried to forcibly overthrow the Chinese government. "It condemned practices as repressive and falling far short of international standards. The commentary may have been prompted by the United Nations Human Rights Commission's meeting in Geneva this week. For the first time the commission will discuss human rights violations in Tibet, in addition to the situation in China as a whole.

Chile Is Ready to Accept Honecker

BONN (AP) — A Chilean official here said Wednesday that his country was prepared to give refuge to Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, even over Bonn's objection, a German spokesman said. The Chilean message could make it easier for Mr. Honecker to avoid trial.

Dieter Vogel, a spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, said that Germany could not accept such a move but might be unable to prevent it. Mr. Honecker, 79, is wanted in Germany on charges of ordering Communist guards to shoot would-be escapees to the West. Mr. Honecker fled to Moscow from a Soviet Army hospital near Berlin in March.

U.S. Deports Convict in IRA Murder

NEW YORK (AP) — A former Irish Republican Army member, Joseph Doherty, lost his 10-year battle for political asylum Wednesday when he was deported to face a life sentence for the murder of a British soldier in Belfast in 1980.

Mr. Doherty, 37, was secretly taken from federal prison in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and placed on a plane headed for Britain, according to a federal law enforcement source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

UN to Seek Quicker Efforts on Ozone

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — The earth's protective ozone layer is being stripped away faster than expected, and a United Nations report will recommend speeding up efforts to halt the destruction, UN officials said Wednesday.

They said the report would recommend advancing the date for a global ban on ozone-destroying chemicals by four years, to 1996. The UN-sponsored 1987 Montreal Protocol and June 1990 amendments to it call for a worldwide halt in the production of these chemicals by Jan. 1, 2000.

Recent reports by U.S. and European scientists showing record levels of the destructive chemicals above the Northern Hemisphere have prompted new urgency to curb loss of ozone, which blocks out the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.

Russian Says Collision Hurt U.S. Sub

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — A collision last week of submarines belonging to the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States may have badly damaged the American vessel, the Commonwealth vessel's commander was quoted as saying Wednesday.

Commander Igor Lokot said the Commonwealth submarine's titanium hull probably inflicted serious damage in the incident, which occurred Feb. 11 off northern Russia. The Interfax news agency said fragments of the U.S. submarine's protective covering were found between the rails of the deckhouse barrier on the Commonwealth vessel.

Neither side has said that its submarine suffered major damage. A U.S. Defense Department spokesman said the U.S. submarine, the Baton Rouge, sustained no apparent damage but was heading for its home port of Norfolk, Virginia, as a "prudent safety precaution." (Reuters, AP)

Ivory Coast Law Aimed at Opposition

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — The country's main opposition leaders, arrested Tuesday after an anti-government march degenerated into rioting, faced prosecution Wednesday under a tough new law rushed through by the government.

According to an official statement, a presidential ordinance making organizers of violent demonstrations civilly and criminally responsible was signed Monday in Abidjan. But a member of the opposition Union of Social Democrats, Jeremie Kouyate, said there were suspicions that the ordinance had been backdated.

The government said that 103 people had been arrested, including Laurent Gbagbo, the head of the Ivorian Popular Front, and three other members of parliament. All were held overnight in a police camp at Agban. The few front leaders still at liberty called for a campaign of civil disobedience to get them freed.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Two Lufthansa passengers who sought a smoking ban were rebuffed Wednesday by a Stuttgart court. The two had asserted that nonsmokers' health was threatened by cigarette smoke, and had sought to have a ban imposed on all domestic Lufthansa flights. But the court ruled Wednesday that two complaints were not enough to warrant a general ban. (AP)

A snowstorm in central and northern Portugal on Wednesday blocked a main highway from Spain to the coast and cut off several villages in the Serra de Estrela mountains, officials said. Meteorologists in the city of Castelo Branco said the snowfall was the heaviest in 10 years. (AP)

Indian Airlines will resume weekly flights to Afghanistan on March 13 after a three-year break, following an improvement in security and airfield conditions, civil aviation officials said. (AFP)

The Weather

Europe		Asia	
City	Temp	City	Temp
Amsterdam	12-20	Bangkok	24-30
London	8-14	Hong Kong	18-24
Moscow	-10-0	Manila	24-30
Paris	10-16	Seoul	4-9
Rome	12-18	Tokyo	12-18
Stockholm	-10-0	Yokohama	12-18
Vienna	10-16		

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Tongas
JOLT: True Nightmares
Airbus Test
Vladimir Poz

مكتبة النهر

Tsongas Revels in Democratic Primary Triumph

But Clinton Talks of a Comeback



Following his Democratic primary victory in New Hampshire, Paul E. Tsongas was a two-fisted celebrator at a rally in Manchester.

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Paul E. Tsongas, declaring, "America, here we come," moved Wednesday to exploit his victory in the New Hampshire primary with a campaign whirlwind designed to test his blend of pro-business economics and liberal social views.

Emulating in victory over Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas and the other Democratic presidential contenders, Mr. Tsongas said that his success would ease any lingering fears about his electability.

"Last night's victory will really seal that particular issue," the former Massachusetts senator said. He also pronounced himself and Mr. Clinton front-runners in the Democratic race and said they would soon go "head to head on economics."

With 100 percent of precincts reporting, New Hampshire's unofficial final results were:
Paul E. Tsongas, 55,372 35 %
Bill Clinton, 41,197 26 %
Bob Kerrey, 18,119 12 %
Tom Harkin, 16,119 10 %
Edmund G. Brown Jr., 13,612 9 %
Mario M. Cuomo (write-in), 5,487 3 %
Ralph Nader (write-in), 2,777 2 %

Mr. Tsongas also lauded the Washington establishment about the possibility of a late entry into the race. "Let 'em come in, let 'em come on out and compete with us and we'll take 'em on," he said.

Mr. Clinton dubbed himself "the comeback kid" after polling a strong second despite weeks of controversy over character issues. The results "plainly show in both parties that the people wanted change in the business-as-usual politics of Washington, and that's what we stand for," he said.

Behind them was a muddled second tier of Democrats. Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska took third place, with 12 percent of the vote, followed closely by Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa and Edmund G. Brown Jr., the former California governor.

Mr. Tsongas reveled in his victory. Interrupted by a ringing telephone, he said: "Answer the phone and tell George Bush he cannot concede till November."

He underscored opposition to the middle-class tax cut that congressional Democrats, Mr. Clinton and others favor. Mr. Tsongas wants money to go to tax incentives and investments that will create jobs, and he told a television interviewer: "We're going to find out in the next several states which of these visions has appeal."

Mr. Clinton minimized his opponent's victory, noting that Mr. Tsongas lives in Lowell, Massachusetts, just across the border from New Hampshire.

Two questions to be answered in coming weeks are whether Mr. Tsongas can win elsewhere and whether the controversies over Mr. Clinton's marital problems and draft record have damaged the core of his support in the South.

His future rests on the March 10 "Super Tuesday" list of primaries that includes Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

Next on the primary agenda are the Maine caucuses over the weekend and the South Dakota primary on Tuesday.

Mr. Clinton's whittling of the Tsongas lead in the final days of the primary was likely to discourage Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the House Democratic leader, and Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, who share Mr. Clinton's moderate stance, from jumping into the contest in the next few days, close associates of both men said.

Japan Academic Slain in Boston
BOSTON — The president of a Japanese university was shot to death in his hotel room here, the police said.

JOLT: True Nightmare

(Continued from page 1)

run ads against him or even mention his name. Mr. Bush and his team "will have to be a little more direct in pointing out the differences the president has with Mr. Buchanan, said the White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater.

Mr. Bush also will shift from sporadic campaigning out of Washington to full-scale campaigning. "Basically from February 25 to March 10, we're out of here," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Many in the Bush camp fear that such a change in tactics will not solve the problem of a weakened president being bruised by Mr. Buchanan on one side and punched by Democrats on the other. Mr. Fitzwater also but acknowledged the problem Tuesday when he said that negative reactions to Mr. Bush were so high because "we had six candidates running against George Bush."

While the Ford analogy may be a stretch, it offers cautionary lessons of losing an incumbent's advantage to coast above the fray. Several Bush advisers pointed out that Mr. Buchanan's message was doubly troubling because it duplicated the Democratic attack, questioning the president's ability to fix the economy and his fundamental commitment to his campaign pledges.

"He's out there emphasizing everything that is wrong with the president," a Republican strategist said.

But virtually none of Mr. Bush's aides or advisers can imagine him losing the nomination. "A win is a win," a Bush adviser, Charles Black, said of the New Hampshire results.

Richard N. Bond, the new Republican Party chairman and a longtime Bush operative, said Tuesday night that the expected damage to Mr. Bush was being wildly exaggerated.



Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas and his wife, Hillary, after learning that he had finished second.

Miyazawa Hones Gaffe Skills on Buchanan

TOKYO — Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who got into hot water recently by raising questions about the American work ethic, committed another faux pas on Wednesday by deriding the presidential candidacy of Patrick J. Buchanan.

Asked by reporters about the results of the New Hampshire primary, Mr. Miyazawa sought to play down Mr. Buchanan's impressive showing against President George Bush. According to numerous newspaper accounts, he said: "A person like Mr. Buchanan will not gain currency with all of America. I believe it is only that state, where the economy appears to be in decline."

From Tokyo's viewpoint, a Bush victory is desirable because the president is the least likely to resort to protectionism. Mr. Buchanan has taken a hard line on trade issues.

But the government apparently realized that Mr. Miyazawa's comment would only play into Mr. Buchanan's hands, since the Republican challenger has suggested that Mr. Bush is a patsy for Tokyo. The government spokesman, Koichi Kato, virtually disavowed the prime minister's remarks.

Mr. Kato said he believed Mr. Miyazawa had intended to say that it was too early to predict the outcome of the race, according to the Kyodo news agency.

"It is impossible that the Japanese government should appraise and comment on each of the candidates for the American presidency," Mr. Kato said. "The prime minister also would not do that."

Airbus Tests Zero In on Antenna Placement

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Airbus Industrie said Wednesday that the placing and design of lightning conductors on its A-320 aircraft might be a cause of recently reported navigational abnormalities.

A spokesman said the proximity of the conductors to an antenna used in navigation may be creating interference.

Because of the anomalies, two airlines flying the A-320 — Lufthansa of Germany and Air-Inter of France — have halted landings using VOR-DME navigational beacons on the ground that help pilots establish their lateral positions.

Air-Inter halted VOR-assisted landings earlier this month after a pilot landing at Bordeaux noticed a two-kilometer discrepancy between the information displayed on the plane's instrument screen and what he could see out of the window.

An Air-Inter Airbus A-320 on a VOR-assisted landing crashed into a mountain near Strasbourg in eastern France, on Jan. 20, killing 87 people.

Paul Quilès, the French transport minister, is scheduled to release a preliminary report on the disaster Monday. Until then, neither Airbus Industrie nor the French civil aviation directorate has commented on possible causes of the crash.

VOR-DME stands for "very high frequency omnidirectional range distance measuring equipment."

Japan Academic Slain in Boston

United Press International
BOSTON — The president of a Japanese university was shot to death in his hotel room here, the police said.

Iwao Matsuda, 72, president of Chukyo University in Nagoya, was found shot in the back Tuesday evening in his 16th-floor room at the Weston Hotel. He was here with a delegation from Chukyo to sign a sister-school agreement with the University of Massachusetts-Boston.

A member of his group said he thought Mr. Matsuda was the victim of a robbery.

The Rummage-Sale Method Of Equipping U.S. Schools

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Hard times are reaching into the American classroom.

Just when politicians are calling for a revival in American education, the recession is leaving principals and teachers across the country with less money for more students.

The toll is uneven, and not all the cuts are dire. But reports are somber across the economic spectrum. Schools in the hardest-hit areas have no art, no music, no librarians and no counselors. Teachers comb rummage sales and attics for supplies. School districts stop running buses and hold bingo nights to pay for sports programs.

"A year ago we received the nation's education goals and I was told to post them on my wall," said Jane Gaskell, principal of Pembroke Hill Elementary School in Pembroke, New Hampshire, referring to the ambitious education goals that President George Bush has said he wants achieved by 2000.

"We're not even getting close," she said. "I read my education journals and hear about these innovative programs and I laugh and say, 'The band's playing on.'"

There are no up-to-date national figures on public school spending cuts, but interviews with experts on school finance, national education groups and principals of 27 schools in 13 states suggest that this year is bad and next year will be worse.

The latest estimates available for spending on elementary and secondary education from the National Center on Education Statistics project a 5.8 percent increase by federal, state and local governments for the school year that began this autumn.

But these estimates were made as the recession was just unfolding. In many cases, rising enrollment, local reluctance to raise taxes and state fiscal problems have meant that schools actually have less money than before.

U.S. May Propose Curbing Foreigners' Rights to Asylum

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Bush administration is considering a plan to curtail sharply the rights of foreigners to seek asylum in the United States.

In a draft document circulating in the Justice Department, the administration is proposing to introduce "summary exclusion," which would give immigration authorities the power to forbid entry to foreigners with fraudulent documents.

Under present practice, thousands of foreigners who enter the United States with suspect documents are allowed hearings and often repeated appeals.

The plan, an amendment to the immigration law that would need congressional approval, also would let authorities immediately deport any applicant for asylum who was declared ineligible. No review or appeal would be allowed.

Congressional staff members said Tuesday that there was no indication that the proposal would be introduced immediately.

Several members of Congress suggested that the legislation may be politically motivated, since 1992 is an election year.

White Hate Groups Are on Rise in U.S.

By Ronald Smothers
New York Times Service
ATLANTA — The number of white supremacist hate groups increased significantly in 1991, according to a private nonprofit group that monitors such activity.

The annual report by Klanwatch, based in Montgomery, Alabama, noted that the trend was accompanied by more violent oratory from newer and more militant groups. At the same time, the report said that many of the more traditional groups were stressing political action and avoiding talk of hatred and violence.

The study prepared by Klanwatch, an arm of the Southern Poverty Law Center, found a 27 percent increase in the number of white supremacist groups, mainly in northern Georgia, Florida, Southern California, along the Northeast corridor and around Chicago.

ARMS: Ukrainian Faults Yeltsin

(Continued from page 1)

arrangement would bring together the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as well as Russia and other former Soviet republics.

American officials said the proposed center would likely be together all NATO and Russian radar, satellite and other early warning equipment in a single location. All participants could monitor virtually any ballistic missile launch worldwide.

The American officials said that the Russians were increasingly interested in such a center because they may no longer be able to deploy certain early warning systems in some outlying former Soviet republics, particularly along the border with Iran, Afghanistan and western China.

Mr. Kozyrev said the American side was still stalling by its proposal that the two sides go down to roughly 4,500 warheads each, and the Russians were holding to their demand to reduce to 2,500 warheads each.

Vladimir Pozner, Journalist, Dies at 87

The Associated Press
PARIS — Vladimir Pozner, 87, whose career as a writer and journalist took him from Russia to Hollywood, died Wednesday, according to family and friends. No cause of death was given.

A longtime journalist on the French Communist Party daily L'Humanité, Mr. Pozner joined the party in 1933 after meeting Maxim Gorky.

Mr. Pozner, who was born in the United States and became a Soviet citizen, also was a commentator for the Soviet broadcasting system. He resigned from that job in 1991.

He was best known for his novels and nonfiction, including "A Panorama of Contemporary Russian Literature," "The Disunited State," "To Run Away" and "Mourning in 24 Hours," a novel set during World War II.

General James Polk, 80, Led Patton's Push Across Europe

The Associated Press
EL PASO, Texas — General James H. Polk, 80, the armored commander who spearheaded General George Patton's drive across Europe in World War II, died Tuesday in El Paso.

He had suffered recently from cancer and pneumonia, and had been hospitalized for several weeks.

General Polk headed the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, which led the advances of the U.S. 3rd Army through France, Germany and into Czechoslovakia. He became U.S. commandant in Berlin in January 1963, four months after the Berlin Wall was built, and was commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe from 1966 to 1971.

John Goldsmith Phillips, 85, former chairman of the department of Western European arts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, died of cancer Monday in West Palm Beach, Florida.

French Site in Lima Bombed

Reuters
LIMA — Leftist guerrillas bombed the French Embassy and a hotel in Lima, causing damage but no injuries, the police said Wednesday. Two motorcyclists threw explosives at the gate of the embassy on Tuesday night.

Herald Tribune
Mark your agenda to include a major Eastern and Central European energy forum, co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Europe Energy Environment Ltd. The distinguished list of speakers includes:
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• Siegfried Meysel, Chairman, OMV
• Vladimir Arutunian, Chairman, Rosnefteexport
• Richard Matzke, President, Chevron International
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Addicted to Sales of Weapons

East Bloc Demise Leads Czechs to New Outlets

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

PRAGUE—Several months ago, Brazilian officials called the Prague Economics Ministry to inquire about a Czechoslovak company that had offered to sell Brazil small arms and automatic weapons. A police check led to a small apartment on the edge of this capital and a mail-order company outfitted with little more than a phone and fax machine.

About the same time, a muckraking weekly, Respekt, obtained lists of weapons for sale by the I.M. Corporation. When they called the Brazilian number on the list, an elderly woman said she knew nothing about the weapons.

Throughout Eastern Europe, loosening government shackles on trade have transformed Czechs, Slovaks, Poles and Hungarians into dealers in all kinds of goods. But nowhere has such evidence of frenetic activity by arms merchants come to light as in this nation of 15 million Czechs and Slovaks, once one of the most efficient arms forges in the old Soviet bloc.

Prague leads the East in a frenetic effort to keep its arms industry well oiled and forestall a loss of jobs.

When two freighters bearing Czechoslovak tanks to Syria were halted in the Mediterranean and in Denmark recently, it prompted discussion about pledges by President Vaclav Havel to get Czechoslovakia out of the arms business. It also led to government avowals of fresh legislation to bring the business under control.

The minister for foreign trade, Jozef Baksay, insists the government has "no evidence" that dealers have actually exported arms clandestinely. But he and other officials made it clear in interviews that they were unsettled by the publicity, especially the negative news reports about the tank shipments to Syria.

For while there is concern in Western capitals over the potential spread of nuclear weapons technology from the old Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia illustrates the potential for new sources of conventional weaponry posed by the Soviet Union's former allies, with their vigorous arms industries and rising unemployment.

Among the old Warsaw Pact states, Czechoslovakia had one of the largest and most advanced weapons industries, ranging from tanks and armored personnel carriers to automatic weapons and artillery.

In a visit to Slovak arms factories last week, Economics Minister Vladimir Dlouhy pledged a pragmatic new arms sales policy, telling workers and management alike that the government now condones the limited sale of arms, if such sales conform to Prague's foreign policy aims.

In Czechoslovakia's arms debate, nationalism plays a complicating role. Most of the country's 28 arms factories are in Slovakia, where unemployment is far higher than in the western Czech lands, and leaders accuse the Czechs of doing too little to save industry. Vladimir Meciar, the nationalist Slovak leader whose party leads in opinion polls, testing the mood before national elections in June, called government arms policies "irresponsible" since Slovak arms factories "had such large orders we could live off them for seven years."

Mr. Meciar said the industry "should not supply to politically sensitive areas," but warned against halting arms sales, since other countries would simply "step into the gap."

Attention was focused on arms dealings by several recent events, including the interception in the Mediterranean of a German freighter bearing Czechoslovak tanks to Syria. Several days later, Denmark held up a second freighter loaded with tanks after it entered port with engine trouble. In both cases the freighters did not have the necessary permits for transporting the tanks.

They were part of a legal deal for the sale of 250 tanks to Syria that Prague approved in 1991 over objections by the United States and Israel. Prague suspended delivery to mark the start of the Middle East peace talks last year, but agreed recently to resume shipments from a big tank works in Slovakia.

These reports coincided with disclosures in the weekly Respekt of documents illustrating the vigorous activity of private and government arms merchants.

Respekt obtained copies of documents showing that the Slovak-based state trading company Unimex offered 300 T-72M1 tanks, worth \$199 million, to Pakistan through a U.S. arms dealer, Esvair Associates, in Mineral Wells, Texas.

In a telephone interview, John Wesley, manager of Esvair Associates, said he had no knowledge of Unimex or the tank offer to Pakistan reported in Respekt. Mr. Wesley said his company "buys and sells surplus aircraft parts."

Respekt also obtained copies of end-user certificates issued by Nigeria in June 1991 for hundreds of thousands of weapons, including machine guns, automatic rifles and anti-tank missiles worth \$1.5 billion. The magazine quoted senior Prague officials as saying that the weapons may have been intended for Croatia.

Last September, the Yugoslav Air Force intercepted a Nigerian airline cargo jet in Zagreb with a large cargo of arms and forced it to land. But Mr. Baksay, the trade minister, said he had "no information" that Czechoslovak arms reached that country, which Czechoslovakia has placed under embargo in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

Mr. Baksay said current law requires government licenses for companies engaged in arms exports, but not deal-making. He acknowledged that new legislation requiring strict licensing of dealers, which has been bogged down for months in disputes between federal and Slovak authorities, will be difficult.

"I am convinced parliament will approve it, and at that moment this process of offering weapons will end," he said. But he added: "We are working in a very hectic atmosphere, since we have had to change all the Communist laws in one and a half years."

Mr. Baksay said legal arms exports in 1991 totaled \$186 million, down from \$326 million the year before. In 1987, Czechoslovakia delivered arms worth \$566 million to its Soviet-bloc allies, according to Economics Ministry figures. By last year, that figure had tumbled to \$50 million.



30 PERCENT TURNOUT IN PUNJAB — Voters in line with a guard at a polling place in Punjab on Wednesday as legislative elections were held under the guns of more than 250,000 police and soldiers. A boycott by all but one of the major Sikh parties and separatists' death threats resulted in a turnout of about 30 percent, with less in the countryside. Results were due late Thursday.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

French vs. English: Cross-Channel Clarity?

France, traditionally fiercely protective of its own tongue, admitted Wednesday that its youngsters badly needed to improve their mastery of foreign languages.

Education Minister Lionel Jospin unveiled plans to start foreign language teaching earlier in life and devote more of the school timetable to language studies. Mr. Jospin said an experimental project starting language teaching from the age of 9 would be extended to cover 670,000 pupils from the current 120,000.

Mr. Jospin said that learning a second foreign language would remain obligatory from the age of 13, rejecting proposals by a ministry group for the second language to become optional. English is the most popular foreign modern language in France, followed by Spanish and German.

Political Satire In Polish TV 'Zoo'

Political jokes evaporated in Poland when the Communists lost power two years ago; the Solidarity leaders who took over were exempted from humor. But now political satire has made a comeback.

Every Saturday night at 8, millions of Poles gather around their television sets for Poland's top-rated television show, in which a bestiary of puppets-cum-politicians transform the week's events into the farce of Polish cabaret. The New York Times reports from Warsaw.

In 10 minutes, the inhabitants of the "Polish Zoo" race through the week's assortment of news and scandals. The puppets share the screen with two well-known Polish actors, Jerzy Kryszak, dressed in American Stars and Stripes, and Andrzej Zaorski, in the British Union Jack.

President Lech Walesa is a gruff, good-bearded lion whose Delphic pronouncements sometimes baffle the listeners; a leading former Communist in parliament is a red-nosed bear. Some worry that the program reinforces the public's dim view of politicians. "It's very professional, but actually dangerous," said Jadwiga Staniszkis, a War-

saw sociologist. "It not only makes fun of this or that politician, it makes fun of politics as an activity."

But Mr. Zaorski is concerned about the shortage of humor: "Solidarity—we fought for it—and it is very difficult to make silly jokes about it."

Around Europe

Britain has announced a £12 million (\$21 million) plan to compensate people infected with the AIDS virus from blood transfusions carried out by the state health service. Health Secretary William Waldegrave said 74 people and their HIV-infected spouses and children would each receive a maximum of £80,000. The Conservative government decided to pay compensation to HIV-infected hemophiliacs in 1990 after a long campaign by victims.

Mr. Roh said he was referring to the last time that North and South Korea signed an agreement to reduce tensions. That was in 1972, at the height of the relaxation of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States. The 1972 accords were never carried out, and there is some concern that the new ones will not be either.

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2 Koreas Meet to Ease Nuclear Tensions

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

SEOUL—Leaders of North and South Korea held intensive talks Wednesday to defuse tensions on nuclear issues amid signs that North Korea was resisting early establishment of a joint commission to inspect suspected nuclear weapons installations.

At the talks in Pyongyang, delegations led by Prime Minister Chung Won Shik of South Korea and Prime Minister Yon Hyong Muk of North Korea discussed steps to be taken now that accords the two countries signed in December to reduce tensions have taken effect.

Mr. Yon said the talks marked "a new spring of reconciliation" after a long "winter of aggression and distrust."

The two accords, which went into effect Wednesday, call for the elimination of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, to be verified by joint inspections of each other's installations. The pacts also call for improved contacts in business, communications and military matters.

North Korea last month also signed a nuclear safeguards accord in Vienna to allow inspection of its nuclear plants by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

But the North asserts that the inspections will be barred until it can inspect the South's military bases to ensure that American nuclear weapons have been removed. The South Korean president, Roh Tae Won, has announced that the U.S. weapons will be removed.

Mr. Roh on Wednesday saluted the start of the accords but said that "no pledge will have meaning unless it is faithfully translated into action without fail."

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INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

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The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations invites applications for the post of

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HUB POWER Chief Executive Officer

Pakistan

A Chief Executive Officer is required for one of the world's largest construction projects - the \$1.5bn power station complex to be built at the mouth of the Hub River in Pakistan. The project, which is of great importance to the country's economy, will be financed by private sector interests, with substantial support from the World Bank and other major international institutions.

The 1292MW, oil-fired steam power station will be built by a consortium led by Mitsui & Co. It is intended that operation and maintenance of the complex will be carried out by BEI, a subsidiary of National Power.

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Victor Sotillo/The New York Times

Dolphins Display Cunning And Brutality in Courtship

'Gangs' Conspire to Steal Females of Their Rivals

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — As much as puppies or pandas or even children, dolphins are universally beloved. They seem to cavort and frolic at the least provocation, their mouths are fixed in what looks like a state of perpetual merriment, and their behavior and enormous brains suggest an intelligence approaching that of humans — or even, some might argue, surpassing it.

to day depending on the dolphins' needs, whether or not one group owes a favor to another, and the dolphins' perceptions of what they can get away with. The animals seem to be highly opportunistic, which means that each must always be computing who is friend and who is foe.

Dolphins are turning out to be exceedingly clever, but not in the loving, utopian-socialist manner that sentimental dolphin lovers might have hoped.

The biologists also have evidence that females form sophisticated alliances in an effort to thwart male encroachment, and that bands of females will chase after an alliance of males that has stolen one of their friends from the fold.

Researchers who have spent thousands of hours observing the behavior of bottlenose dolphins off the coast of Australia have discovered that the males form social alliances with one another that are far more sophisticated and devious than any seen in animals apart from human beings.

What is more, females seem to exert choice over the males that seek to herd them, sometimes swimming alongside them in apparent contentment, but at other times working furiously to escape, and often succeeding.

They have found that one team of male dolphins will recruit the help of another team of males to gang up against a third group, a sort of militarized battleplan that scientists said requires considerable mental calculus to work out.

But female dolphin behavior is usually more subtle than the male theatrics, and hence less easily deciphered, particularly under the difficult field conditions of studying animals that spend much of their time underwater.

And after they have succeeded in spurring a female away, the males remain in their tight-knit group to assure that the female stays in line, performing a series of feats that are at once spectacular and threatening. Two or three males will surround the female, leaping and bellyflopping, swiveling and somersaulting, all in perfect synchrony with one another. Should the female be so unimpressed as to attempt to flee, the males will chase after her, bite her, slap her with their fins or slam into her with their bodies.

Dr. Connor and others suggest that the demands of intimate and ever-changing social alliances and counter-alliances could have been the force driving the evolution of intelligence among dolphins.

Dr. Smolker, Dr. Andrew F. Richards and Dr. Richard C. Connor, who is now at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts, reported their findings about dolphin alliances and herding in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

But dolphins become particularly churlish when they want to mate, or to avoid being mated. Female bottlenose dolphins bear a single calf only once every four or five years, so a fertile female is a prized commodity to the males.

But the purpose of these complex alliances is not exactly sportive. Males collude with their peers as a way of stealing fertile females from competing dolphin bands.

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Children and Alcoholism

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many popular assumptions about children of alcoholics are being questioned by new research, posing a challenge to the therapy movement directed at them and other "adult children" of problem families.

outlook," said Dr. Claudia Black, a psychologist who is director of a treatment center for children of alcoholics in Centric, California.

Although proponents of the movement say they have scientific support for their views, critics are unconvinced.

The proponents cite a study, one of the few designed specifically to test a major idea of the movement, that children of alcoholics are drawn to help partners who exploit them.

The therapy is based on the idea that the childhood experiences of "adult children of alcoholics," or "ACOAs," have left them with unique emotional patterns and problems. These include, for example, feeling different from others, putting up a false front, being reluctant to stand up for themselves and failing to enjoy life as much as they would like.

"The reason there's not yet enough research on adult children of alcoholics is that academics have focused on things like the role of genetics in alcoholism, or on the 20 percent of children of alcoholics who have the worst problems and so can be easily studied because they are in a hospital or in jail," said Dr. Black.

But a new study has found that most people feel this way. The researchers charge that these and other beliefs of the ACOA movement are so vague or true of so many people that almost everyone identifies with them. In short, they are so universal that they are devoid of therapeutic usefulness. These researchers call them "Barnum statements," after the tuckster P. T. Barnum.

But many researchers remain skeptical. "Most of the beliefs popularized by the ACOA movement have never been tested scientifically," said Dr. Kenneth Sher, a psychologist at the University of Missouri, who is the author of "Children of Alcoholics: A Critical Appraisal of Theory and Research," published last year by the University of Chicago Press.

Proponents of the movement concede that more research is needed. But they say scientists studying the transmission of alcoholism from generation to generation have ignored the clinical experience of therapists who treat children of alcoholics.

It was Dr. Sher, with Mary Beth Logue, a graduate student, who combed the popular literature to identify key propositions about the traits of children of alcoholics. They then used an experimental ruse to test whether those traits would be seen as better fitting themselves by 112 sons and daughters of alcoholics than by 112 men and women whose parents were not alcoholics.

"Only recently has there begun to be research directed by the ACOA

the test, the students were shown a personality profile that was purportedly based on their answers.

After responding to questions in

the profiles were actually either from popular descriptions of the traits of children of alcoholics or statements taken from previous research on the Barnum effect, such as, "You have some personality weaknesses."

But while some studies have suggested an association between coffee-drinking and adverse health effects, no research has ever nailed down a cause-and-effect relationship. For every study that says the aromatic brew might be harmful, another says it does no damage.

About two-thirds of the men and women said the descriptions fit them well, regardless of whether the statements were from the list of traits of adult children of alcoholics or from the known Barnum statements.

Now perhaps the most rigorous study to date of coffee-drinking and changes in blood cholesterol levels has shown that filtered coffee does not increase the risk of heart disease in this way. Researchers at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions found that moderate coffee-drinking (four cups per day) did raise levels of low-density lipoproteins (LDL) — the so-called bad cholesterol that can lead to heart disease. But it also

TS a legitimate concern that some clinical claims about adult children of alcoholics are so broad they seem to apply to everyone, said Dr. Timmen Cermak, a psychiatrist at Genesis, a San Francisco treatment center that specializes in the problems of adult children of alcoholics.

raised levels of high-density lipoproteins (HDL), which are protective against heart disease. The two increases would statistically cancel out any change in risk. (Decaffeinated coffee showed no effect on cholesterol levels.)

"But whenever there is a new clinical entity, like child abuse, you have to focus on the most general truths to raise public awareness, then you can start looking at the complexities," added Dr. Cermak, whose book "Evaluating and Treating Adult Children of Alcoholics" (Johnston Institute) was published last year.

Dr. Fried takes issue with the Hopkins medical students study. "Like every other health behavior, coffee drinking does not occur in a vacuum," cautioned Dr. Fried. Heavy coffee drinkers, he said, are more likely, for example, to smoke cigarettes, be under stress and have high-fat diets.

"There's another way to see it," said Luvo Roberson, director of public information at the Children of Alcoholics Foundation in New York City, commenting on Sher's study. Those people who are not children of alcoholics who agree with the statements "may simply be from other kinds of dysfunctional families," she added.

WASHINGTON — Coffee is off the hook again. The beverage has been accused repeatedly of links to heart disease, cancer and other health problems over the years.

Meanwhile, a different group of researchers at Johns Hopkins, monitoring a long-term study of more than 1,000 former medical students, is finding that men drinking five or more cups of coffee per day do have a higher risk of heart disease.

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Buchanan Shocks Bush

Once again, Americans have suddenly been plunged into a cran course in the odd form of calculation called New Hampshire Arithmetic. In 1968, Eugene McCarthy lost the primary to his 42 percent shock Lyndon Johnson out of office. In 1976, Ronald Reagan's 49 percent against President Gerald Ford was seen as a defeat; Jimmy Carter's 28 percent certified him as nationally viable. Pat Buchanan's showing against President George Bush belongs on the same seismic scale, the more so considering that he is a newspaper columnist, challenging an incumbent whose popularity recently verged on 90 percent. For three distinct reasons, the outcome produces Buchanan Shock.

Yugoslavia Like Cyprus

The United Nations is poised to put a major peacekeeping force into parts of the former Yugoslavia, and ordinarily this would be the occasion for grateful celebration of the world body's new peaceful uses. Certainly much can be said for a development that ends the bloodshed, or most of it, and averts the danger of still greater killing. The imagery is shining.

Tame Haiti's Soldiers

Last September's coup in Haiti brought staggering consequences: more than 1,500 people murdered in the streets, tens of thousands fleeing in small boats to the United States and other neighboring lands, military conspirators emboldened throughout the Western Hemisphere. These disasters derive from one narrow source, Haiti's brutish army. Just 7,000 soldiers who terrorize a population of 6 million.

Other Comment

Financing the Peacekeepers

All United Nations member states want peace but would rather not be the ones paying for it. Such miserly behavior, led by Washington and Moscow, has threatened peacekeeping operations, including those proposed for Yugoslavia and Cambodia. In fact, voluntary contributions remain the most immediately workable solution. For instance, the UN force in Cyprus, established in 1964, was financed entirely by voluntary contributions. For a start, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali should seek large contributions from states rich enough to pay into what his predecessor called a UN Peace Endowment Fund. Rich countries like Germany and Japan may be persuaded to do so as a way in which they can play a greater role in global affairs commensurate with their economic superpower status.

their families gave Mr. Buchanan a 10-point margin. Half his supporters said they voted for him to send a message. Taken together, the several forms of Buchanan Shock thus ignite either alarm or at least serious and searching attention; the earthquake is not over.

It can be argued that the respective concessions to Croatia and Serbia, however costly in their implications, were essential to douse a terrible conflagration. But they leave what remains of Yugoslavia poorly placed to convert a cease-fire into a permanent peace. Indeed, they leave Yugoslavia looking potentially like Cyprus. There, for nearly 30 years, UN troops have stood guard between the belligerent communities, allowing them not only to avoid (since 1974) further killing but also to avoid the mutual contacts, exertions and compromises crucial for peace.

Germany: A Force for Stable Cooperation in Europe

By Jim Hoagland

BONN — Germany's unending quest for stability inside and on its borders has become the driving force of European politics in the twilight of the Cold War. That quest has supplanted the disappearing Soviet threat and the benign American domination of the Atlantic alliance as the dominant features of the European political landscape.

'We have to keep up our growth and employment if we are going to be able to export our stability culture to the rest of Europe.'

role or with foreign reaction to it. A Germany obsessed with predictability, not with power, emerges from these talks. Stripped of diplomatic niceties and evasions, their words suggest that the world has an enormous stake in keeping Germans thinking that way.

Denmark, for One, Hopes to Keep American Troops in Europe

By William Pfaff

COPENHAGEN — The serious question Danes have about the American presidential campaign is whether it really signals the reawakening of American isolationism.

of cabinet-level governmental cooperation and integrated military units, meant to become the foundation for a new European army. The British find this French-German collaboration even more alarming than the rise of German power alone, and they try to obstruct it. They fear that French-German military and political cooperation and planning for a European army could accelerate U.S. withdrawal from Europe.

In this respect the British may be accused of even greater pessimism than the French, and of themselves promoting what they fear. The French at least invented the European Community as a way to prevent their worst fears from being realized. Britain opposed it as long

new power realities in Europe. More than any other single factor, Germany's need for predictability will determine the nations of Western Europe achieve the new form of political and economic unity they seek by the turn of the century. Throughout the European Community, the German mark is seen as the enforcer of price and currency stability. Other countries will yield sovereignty only in return for the promise of German-style prosperity, achieved on the strength of the mark.

Schleswig back from Germany only in 1920. (Until the 17th century they possessed a large part of Sweden as well — but that was at least lost to the Swedes.) And of course they were invaded by Germany in 1940 and occupied for five years.

Survival alongside larger and historically expansionist nations, in the neighborhood of others of the same kind, is the permanent problem faced by states like Denmark.

est rates even as politicians from their countries complain about the impact of those same rates on global recovery.

'We are being encouraged to maintain our stability orientation as being in the world interest,' Mr. Tietmeyer asserts. 'The finance ministers in the G-7 nations know that we have the right policy mix and do not criticize it in their communiqués or meetings.'

The muscular way in which Bonn squeezed the 12-nation European Community into recognizing the former Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Slovenia last month has given rise to most of the complaints abroad about Germany's 'new assertiveness,' a phrase that causes German officials to bridle.

The continuing investment in time, energy and money that this involvement will require was driven home to German officials last week when Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had to interrupt crucial bilateral talks on the shape of the world economy to fix a problem he thought he had already fixed. He had to telephone balky Croatian politicians in Zagreb and pressure them into reaffirming concessions that Mr. Genscher had already forced from them to get a cease-fire in the Yugoslav civil war.

man politicians communicate nonetheless a feeling that Germany is being left holding the bag of the Cold War — the desolate and desperate lands of the former Soviet empire — while the United States absconds to play the role of an absentee parent.

'There is absolutely no pressure from the public to be assertive,' says Volker Rube, secretary-general of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and a possible future chancellor himself. 'What politicians hear are complaints about taking on new responsibility and how much it will cost. The German public is perfectly happy that lack of foreign involvement has meant that not a single German soldier has died in combat since World War II. It will take a determined leadership effort to change that.'

One other thing could change that attitude, but it is left unmentioned in this and other conversations. It is the feeling that hovers in the air here that Germans are standing on the western edge of a giant abyss created by the Soviet collapse.

While they do not put it into words, Ger-

man politicians are increasingly aware of the danger that the United States will withdraw its support from NATO.

For them, the past 50 years of American presence on the Continent have been not only a protection from Soviet Russia but a guarantee of their national integrity. They do not fear Germany if the United States is in Europe. While they have often criticized American policies (in Vietnam, Central America, etc.), they feel in no way threatened by the United States, least of all culturally (unlike France and, to an extent, the other Latin European countries).

The Danes are part of the same North European Protestant civilization from which the United States was formed, and they feel at home with American popular culture — being very modest about their own. (There is an insistent element of self-effacement in Denmark given the name of 'The Law of Jante' in a

1933 novel by Aksel Sandemose. This 'law' says: 'Do not believe you are anything.')

The United States in this century has inherited the ancient policy of Britain with respect to Europe, which is to prevent Europe's domination by any single power. This brought the United States into both world wars, and caused it to sponsor NATO. In the beginning, NATO was meant to contain Germany as well as Soviet power. It has done both ever since with great success. The United States has profited from this quite as much as the Europeans.

Much nonsense has been spoken in the presidential primaries thus far by candidates who fail to grasp that NATO has secured a primary American interest for the past 43 years, which is that Europe remains at peace, ruled by principles of cooperation rather than by rivalry and fear. Abandon that, and the United States will have repudiated the bloodiest lesson of modern history.

Anti-Japanese Feelings Are Bad for Americans

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Michael Crichton has written a gripping thriller called 'Rising Sun.' A murder occurs in the U.S. headquarters of a major Japanese company, and the motive involves the transfer of a new high technology from U.S. to Japanese control. It could be a great movie, except for one possible production problem: The Japanese characters are such vile people that it is hard to imagine any self-respecting Japanese actor taking a role.

'Japan bashing' is rapidly becoming Japan loathing. Japan has been transformed into 'the enemy' that threatens America's economic future.

Meanwhile, the growing venom against Japan is verging on hate mongering. It distracts from homegrown problems and legitimizes racism whose closest targets may be the 7.3 million Asian-Americans.

The loathing of Japan differs significantly from the loathing of the former Soviet Union. Americans despised communism but not the people subjected to it, they were its victims as well as its enemies. They could re-define themselves, as they have, by rejecting it. By contrast, the Japanese are increasingly vilified as a people. From this there is no redemption.

What is worrisome now is that these attitudes are being promoted by our culture. Mr. Crichton's novel is a good example. With the exception of the main villain, most of the book's Japanese characters are not criminals. Yet almost all of them are portrayed as creepy manipulators who every sinister influence is seeping into every aspect of American life. The Japanese are destroying America's industries and infiltrating (usually via well-paid American lawyers and lobbyists) its political and cultural institutions.

'Don't talk to me about hating man,' says Tom Graham, a tough detective in 'Rising Sun.' 'This country is in a war and some people understand it, and other people are siding with the enemy. Just like in World War II, some people were paid by Germany to promote Nazi propaganda.' In an afterword, Mr. Crichton makes clear that his position, although less crudely put, is roughly the same. Americans are getting similar messages from Lee Iacocca and many politicians.

Like all advocates of this view, Mr. Crichton exaggerates Japan's economic influence on the United States. He is so obsessed with the Japanese threat that he gets some basic facts wrong. Japan 'will soon have an economy equal to ours,' he writes. Not likely. Japan's population (124 million) is about half America's (253 million). For Japan's economy to exceed America's, Japanese productivity would have to be roughly double U.S. productivity. In fact, average Japanese productivity is about 80 percent of the U.S. level. High pro-

ductivity in some manufacturing industries is offset by low productivity in farming and services.

Obviously, Japanese competition with U.S. companies is ferocious in such industries as autos, electronics, steel and machine tools. But Japan's exports to the United States (about \$90 billion) amount to about 1.6 percent of the U.S. economy's output. In 1989 the employment of all Japanese-owned companies in the United States (504,000) was about 0.5 percent of total business employment.

The Japan-as-enemy rhetoric is also defeatist. Where competition exists, the premise is that Americans will lose. This, too, is simplistic.

Japanese securities firms have not done well in the United States. In semiconductor — the making of 'chips' for computers and electronic devices — U.S. companies have halted the erosion of their global market share. Indeed, the U.S. share has risen slightly, from 37 percent in 1988 to 39 percent in 1991, reports the Semiconductor Industry Association. Intel, the leading U.S. semiconductor company, has recently captured much of the world market for a new chip called 'flash memory.'

'Our companies are beginning to figure out how to compete with the Japanese,' says Dan Hutcheson of

Managed Trade Isn't What America Needs

By James A. Cramer

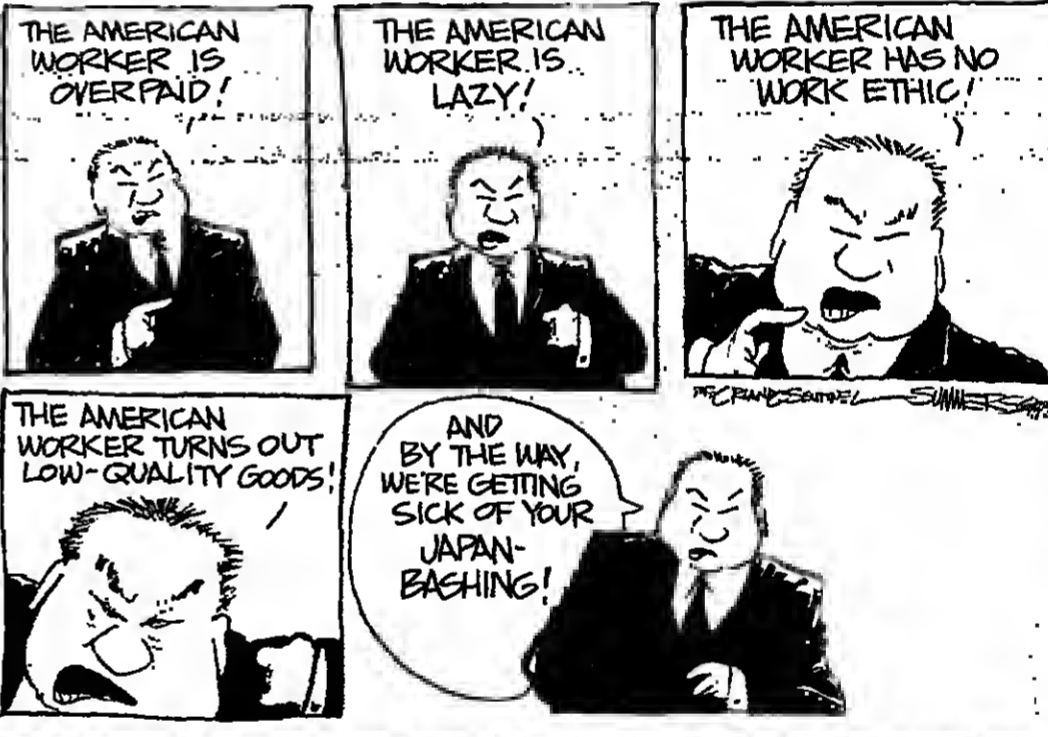
COLLEGE PARK, Maryland — The cornerstone of any country's trade policy is its ability to produce goods and services that people want at a price they are willing to pay. It follows that U.S. automakers are not the best bet to improve the U.S. balance of payments with Japan.

The less competitive America becomes, the greater the role of government in representing U.S. producers abroad. George Bush and the Democratic hopefuls who would replace him need to understand that there will be little fundamental improvement in the trade figures until we see dramatic change in comparative advantage.

Given the low rate of capital reinvestment in America, its crippling debt service and the overcapacity for production across the manufacturing sector in the United States and abroad, this change is not going to happen any time soon.

Competitiveness problems notwithstanding, there is one reason why the United States cannot have a coherent and constructive trade policy in the short term that will not work against it over the long haul. But such a trade policy will not likely be forged, because it would require re-defining the role of the government in trade, and serious thought on where America's interests lie.

First, efforts in specific market access should be led by the private sector, not by the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Commerce or the president. Most of the market-opening measures 'won't' by the government have incurred significant costs. The semiconductor sector maintained upward pressure on prices



VLSI Research Inc., a consulting company in the electronics industry. This is even true in autos, where the quality gap between U.S. and Japanese cars narrowed sharply in the 1980s. Daihatsu, the smallest Japanese carmaker in the U.S. market, recently decided to withdraw.

Of course, real conflicts exist between the United States and Japan. For many reasons, Japan's market is not sufficiently open. Americans

rightly resent this. There are also vast cultural differences between the two societies. At best, Japanese society is suspicious of foreigners and exclusionary. At worst, it is racist. The two sides should discuss their conflicts candidly, but public opinion in both countries is turning increasingly intolerant. The recent comments of top Japanese officials that American workers are 'lazy' merely mirror popular prejudices.

'Japanese feelings are increasingly

colored not by kenbei (dislike of America) but by hubris or contempt of America.' A Japanese commentator writes in Asahi Shimbun, 'America is often seen as crime-infested, drug-ridden and AIDS-wracked. Japanese and Americans alike are taking the worst aspects of the other society and distilling them into damning stereotypes. The danger is that rising racism will feed ugly impulses in both countries.'

Dehumanizing the Japanese will emphasize the narrow-minded and hateful sides of the American national character at the expense of American decency and openness. And growing vilification of Japan cannot be surgically separated from growing ill will toward Asian-Americans.

Whipping up resentment against Japan is also a huge act of denial. U.S. economic problems are mostly made in America. They involve, among other things, poor schools, mediocre management, huge federal deficits and runaway health costs. Japan did not cause these problems, and they would exist even if Japan did not.

The Washington Post.

1892: Weather Worries

NEW YORK — The supposed connection between the recently observed spots on the sun and the atmospheric disturbances of the past few days has created much interest, and several leading astronomers have been interviewed. Professor Arthur Searle of Harvard University states: 'Attempts have been made to trace a connection between the appearance of sun spots and the condition of the weather on the earth. No deductions have been arrived at which do not rest upon conjecture. I do not see how there can be any such connection. If the sun spots had any influence upon atmospheric conditions, that influence would be felt all over the world, and not in a few localities only.'

1917: President's Power

WASHINGTON — President Wilson has prepared the text of his request to Congress for more power. He is ready to deliver his Message, so that the

present Congress may grant the necessary authority before it adjourns, enabling him to act with all expedition if the crisis should warrant it while Congress is not in sitting. It appears that President Wilson will convolve the Congress before the week is out, when he will ask for a free hand to punish Germany's ruthless submarine warfare.

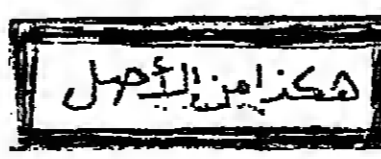
1942: Raids on Australia SYDNEY — [From our New York edition:] Japanese bomber and fighter planes staged their third raid in twenty-four hours today [Feb. 20] on the Allied naval base at Port Darwin in northern Australia, jumping-off point for American and Australian reinforcements to the Dutch East Indies. The raid followed two attacks yesterday. In the first, 72 bombers took part, while 21 took part in the second, causing casualties and considerable damage. Japanese planes were also machine-gunning the Darwin area today.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Weather Worries NEW YORK — The supposed connection between the recently observed spots on the sun and the atmospheric disturbances of the past few days has created much interest, and several leading astronomers have been interviewed. Professor Arthur Searle of Harvard University states: 'Attempts have been made to trace a connection between the appearance of sun spots and the condition of the weather on the earth. No deductions have been arrived at which do not rest upon conjecture. I do not see how there can be any such connection. If the sun spots had any influence upon atmospheric conditions, that influence would be felt all over the world, and not in a few localities only.'

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OPINION

The Voters Have Told Bush To Try a Serious Campaign

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — After New Hampshire, no one can doubt that George Bush must recast his presidency — not just his campaign, but his government — if he is going to win a second term. And it is equally certain that the Democratic Party is finally ready for change.

The voters are realistic and ruthlessly intolerant of empty rhetoric.

of families from middle-class comfort to near poverty, they have taken stock of themselves and their country's leaders. They are unblinkingly realistic and ruthlessly intolerant of empty rhetoric.

Mr. Bush could not have made a bigger mistake than to come campaigning on the final weekend before the vote with the Hollywood star Arnold Schwarzenegger. Fantasy macho does not substitute for resolute, real-world action, any more than a military victory in the Gulf makes up for neglect of domestic needs.

The president was undeservedly lucky that the contentious television commentator Patrick Buchanan was his main opponent. Half of Mr. Buchanan's voters said in the exit polls that they wished another choice had been available to them.

Those who are arguing, retrospectively, that Mr. Bush and his surrogates should have attacked Mr. Buchanan's record and views more vigorously miss the point. This election was not about Buchanan, it was about Bush. And the

fact that half the Republican primary electorate said they disapproved of President Bush's handling of his job — more than voted for Mr. Buchanan — suggests just how vulnerable he is at this moment to a Democratic challenger.

The problem is not the Bush campaign. The problem is a presidency which refuses to come to grips with what more and more voters recognize as the challenge facing the United States — reclaiming fiscal discipline, an educational and scientific edge, working skills and competitive ability.

The Democrats realize the source of Mr. Bush's vulnerability and the size of the opportunity it presents. That is why they are rejecting that six out of 10 New Hampshire voters in their primary chose the candidates with the most substantial alternatives to Mr. Bush's inadequate policies.

In time, these weaknesses may enable Mr. Bush to beat either man in the general election. But this is no ordinary year. This year the voters want real answers.

Their proposals challenge Democratic orthodoxy, especially the conventional wisdom of Capitol Hill. More than others in the race, they are prepared to think hard about a different relationship between government and the private economy.

The acuity of the New Hampshire voters was their recognition that both these men, and the ideas they bring, belong in the kind of Democratic administration that could replace Mr. Bush's muscle-bound domestic government.

New Hampshire has done its job. Now we shall see if the rest of the country can do as well.

The Washington Post.



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Banning Abortion Makes Orphans

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The photograph on the postcard is of a Gibson girl, hair piled atop her head, lace on her rounded shoulders, and a face in profile that is not so much pretty as soft and very young.

MEANWHILE

Harwell, who had just turned 6 when her mother died. The hospital listed the cause of death as "pneumonia." She used a knitting needle.

Her parents made a critical mistake: They were good citizens. They asked police about having fetal tissue tests done as evidence. The attorney general stepped right in to enjoin the girl's planned abortion.

It is a great mistake to believe that if abortion is illegal, it will be nonexistent. Ireland has the most restrictive abortion laws in Europe, and still several thousand of its citizens travel elsewhere to end their pregnancies each year.

Some kind of douche, some kind of drug, some kind of tubing: Women will do it themselves. They always have. They become desperate for reasons we know nothing of, reasons out as easily quantifiable as being raped by a friend's father at age 14.

Linn Harwell's mother had five children, eight pregnancies. Gwen Elliott's mother had two small children and had just separated from her husband. Their reasons died with them.

What lived on were their motherless children. "My father said that when they took me to the cemetery somebody told me she was sleeping," says Commander Elliott, "and I thought that any time he wanted he could get her. My father says I used to ask 'Why don't we go Mommy? But I don't remember it.'"

That is the shadow of things to come. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Nonproliferation Works

Regarding "Nuclear Proliferation Will No Longer Be Stopped" (Opinion, Jan. 30) by William Pfaff:

While nothing in history is forever, nonproliferation policies have made a difference. It was commonly believed in the early 1960s that there would be at least 25 nuclear states in 20 years' time. Today there are only six.

Whether deterrence may work or not in the future does not depend on the size of the parties concerned but on their political stability, their interest in not altering the status quo, and their leaders' rationality, some or all of which would be wanting in most new nuclear aspirants.

An "isolated event" like a nuclear war somewhere in the Third World that might hit cities, or nuclear power plants, would surely not be as tragic as an all-out nuclear superpower confrontation. But immediate and delayed effects could cause death and destruction quite comparable to the holocaust.

By far most non-nuclear states do believe that they are better off without nuclear weapons, and they are making no effort to acquire them. A few, significant ones do, but they are increasingly isolated because of that. Nonproliferation policies

have proved to be far from flawless, but they have contributed to slowing down the spread of nuclear weapons. Recent revelations about incipient nuclear programs around the world call for the further tightening of those policies.

MARCO CARNOVALE, Rome.

Mike and Bigger

Regarding "Guilty of Rape, Boxer Is Beaten by 'Animal' Within" (Feb. 12):

Only three days after celebrating the affixing of a commemorative plaque at the last residence in Paris of Richard Wright, it was with a great sense of irony that I read Ira Berkow's article.

That Mr. Tyson was convicted of rape certainly is news that deserves to be reported. However, the rabid tone of the rest of the front-page article is in striking resemblance to the tone of the newspapers in reaction to Bigger Thomas as described in Richard Wright's "Native Son," first published (although we now find out it was abridged at the insistence of the publisher) more than 50 years ago.

Moreover, the Wright family has told me that said article — about a real human being — was even more inflammatory than the prose written about the

fictional Bigger 50 years ago in the reviews of "Native Son."

The article leaves us with what can only be described as stereotyped imagery of a young black man that has been rambling around in the American unconscious for far too long. It becomes clear to me that the real headline for the article was "Uppity Nigger Convicted of Rape."

If you feel you must publish this type of material, it would seem you should place it on the editorial page. At least there the opinion would not be masquerading as news.

If the article should more appropriately be on the sports page, please tell me whether the old rule of kicking a man when he is down is still part of the canon of sportswriting.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Paris.

Freedom in Singapore

We refer to the article "A Radio Free Asia: Press A Good Fight Farther East" (Opinion, Feb. 11). William Safire does not need to add Singapore to his list of targets of Radio Free Asia. Singaporeans are fully informed of the facts about both local and international events, and not only by the Singapore

media. The BBC's transmitters for the Far East are sited in Singapore. BBC World Service is relayed on FM radio 24 hours a day in Singapore, an arrangement made at the initiative and invitation of the Singapore government.

Foreign news journals that circulate freely in Singapore include Time, Newsweek, the Economist and the International Herald Tribune itself.

ELIZABETH CHIN, Public Relations Officer, Ministry of Information and the Arts, Singapore.

Yeltsin's Shock Therapy

Regarding "What Gorbachev Left" (Letters, Feb. 12) from Paul B. Huber:

Mr. Huber, in commenting on my article "Shock Therapy Is the Wrong Treatment" (Opinion, Jan. 22), correctly points out that the economic ills of the Russian people have been "bequeathed by Mikhail Gorbachev" and that the Soviet system has been "breaking down for years."

But he refuses to acknowledge that Boris Yeltsin's shock-therapy measures have given a devastating impetus to the debacle. Other observers closer to the scene

would not share Mr. Huber's views. Among those who have stated that Mr. Yeltsin's price deregulation of Jan. 2 has caused the living standard to collapse and left the social situation explosive are the mayor of St. Petersburg, a former mayor of Moscow, Marshall Goldman of the Harvard University Russian Research Center, and Abel Aganbegyan, a top-ranking economist who was adviser to Mr. Gorbachev.

MELVIN FAGEN, Geneva.

The Feminist Debate

Who said one had to pledge to live a manless, childless life to be a feminist? Or that if a woman gives up work she has lost her integrity?

The point is not life-style but the freedom of choice that one has, and gives to others, to achieve one's full potential as a woman or a man. If Sally Quinn ("The Death of Feminism as We Have Known It," *Meanwhile*, Jan. 22) sees disagreement within the feminist camp, why is that a sign of dire distress and not of vital, healthy debate?

LYNNE ANN MORSE, Rijswijk, Netherlands.

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect the trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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Apple	54 1/2	+ 1/2
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Lotus	38 1/2	+ 1/2
McAfee	34 1/2	+ 1/2
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CompuShare	26 1/2	+ 1/2
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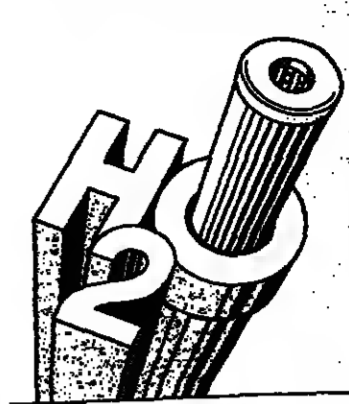
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CompuLink	6 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuShare	2 1/2	+ 1/2

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	68 1/2	+ 1/2
Apple	54 1/2	+ 1/2
Oracle	48 1/2	+ 1/2
Novell	42 1/2	+ 1/2
Lotus	38 1/2	+ 1/2
McAfee	34 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuLink	30 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuShare	26 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuLink	22 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuShare	18 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuLink	14 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuShare	10 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuLink	6 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuShare	2 1/2	+ 1/2

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	68 1/2	+ 1/2
Apple	54 1/2	+ 1/2
Oracle	48 1/2	+ 1/2
Novell	42 1/2	+ 1/2
Lotus	38 1/2	+ 1/2
McAfee	34 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuLink	30 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuShare	26 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuLink	22 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuShare	18 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuLink	14 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuShare	10 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuLink	6 1/2	+ 1/2
CompuShare	2 1/2	+ 1/2

(Continued on page 11)

NYSE Highs-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
IBM	110 1/4	109 3/4
Microsoft	68 1/2	67 1/2
Apple	54 1/2	53 1/2
Oracle	48 1/2	47 1/2
Novell	42 1/2	41 1/2
Lotus	38 1/2	37 1/2
McAfee	34 1/2	33 1/2
CompuLink	30 1/2	29 1/2
CompuShare	26 1/2	25 1/2
CompuLink	22 1/2	21 1/2
CompuShare	18 1/2	17 1/2
CompuLink	14 1/2	13 1/2
CompuShare	10 1/2	9 1/2
CompuLink	6 1/2	5 1/2
CompuShare	2 1/2	1 1/2

AMEX Highs-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
AmBCT	110 1/4	109 3/4
AmT-1	68 1/2	67 1/2
AmT-2	54 1/2	53 1/2
AmT-3	48 1/2	47 1/2
AmT-4	42 1/2	41 1/2
AmT-5	38 1/2	37 1/2
AmT-6	34 1/2	33 1/2
AmT-7	30 1/2	29 1/2
AmT-8	26 1/2	25 1/2
AmT-9	22 1/2	21 1/2
AmT-10	18 1/2	17 1/2
AmT-11	14 1/2	13 1/2
AmT-12	10 1/2	9 1/2
AmT-13	6 1/2	5 1/2
AmT-14	2 1/2	1 1/2

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CURRENCY RATES

Country	Rate
USA	1.0000
Canada	0.7500
UK	0.6000
France	0.5000
Germany	0.4000
Japan	0.3000
Australia	0.2000
South Africa	0.1000
India	0.0500
China	0.0200
Italy	0.0100
Spain	0.0050
Sweden	0.0020
Norway	0.0010
Denmark	0.0005
Belgium	0.0002
Netherlands	0.0001
Switzerland	0.00005
South Korea	0.00002
India	0.00001
China	0.000005
Japan	0.000002
Australia	0.000001
South Africa	0.0000005
India	0.0000002
China	0.0000001
Italy	0.00000005
Spain	0.00000002
Sweden	0.00000001
Norway	0.000000005
Denmark	0.000000002
Belgium	0.000000001
Netherlands	0.0000000005
Switzerland	0.0000000002
South Korea	0.0000000001
India	0.00000000005
China	0.00000000002
Japan	0.00000000001
Australia	0.000000000005
South Africa	0.000000000002
India	0.000000000001
China	0.0000000000005
Italy	0.0000000000002
Spain	0.0000000000001
Sweden	0.00000000000005
Norway	0.00000000000002
Denmark	0.00000000000001
Belgium	0.000000000000005
Netherlands	0.000000000000002
Switzerland	0.000000000000001
South Korea	0.0000000000000005
India	0.0000000000000002
China	0.0000000000000001
Japan	0.00000000000000005
Australia	0.00000000000000002
South Africa	0.00000000000000001
India	0.000000000000000005
China	0.000000000000000002
Italy	0.000000000000000001
Spain	0.0000000000000000005
Sweden	0.0000000000000000002
Norway	0.0000000000000000001
Denmark	0.00000000000000000005
Belgium	0.00000000000000000002
Netherlands	0.00000000000000000001
Switzerland	0.000000000000000000005
South Korea	0.000000000000000000002
India	0.000000000000000000001
China	0.0000000000000000000005
Japan	0.0000000000000000000002
Australia	0.0000000000000000000001
South Africa	0.00000000000000000000005
India	0.00000000000000000000002
China	0.00000000000000000000001
Italy	0.000000000000000000000005
Spain	0.000000000000000000000002
Sweden	0.000000000000000000000001
Norway	0.0000000000000000000000005
Denmark	0.0000000000000000000000002
Belgium	0.0000000000000000000000001
Netherlands	0.00000000000000000000000005
Switzerland	0.00000000000000000000000002
South Korea	0.00000000000000000000000001
India	0.000000000000000000000000005
China	0.000000000000000000000000002
Japan	0.000000000000000000000000001
Australia	0.0000000000000000000000000005
South Africa	0.0000000000000000000000000002
India	0.0000000000000000000000000001
China	0.00000000000000000000000000005
Italy	0.00000000000000000000000000002
Spain	0.00000000000000000000000000001
Sweden	0.000000000000000000000000000005
Norway	0.000000000000000000000000000002
Denmark	0.000000000000000000000000000001
Belgium	0.0000000000000

MARKET DIARY

Dollar Edges Lower After Fed Testimony

NEW YORK — The dollar edged lower against most currencies Wednesday as fears of intervention...

"All his comments were mildly favorable to the dollar," said one floor analyst at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange...

Foreign Exchange

The dollar fell to 1.6400 Deutsche marks from 1.6440 on Tuesday...

Mr. Greenspan, in his semiannual testimony to Congress, said he saw reasons to think the U.S. economy would improve...

FED: Policy Remains Unchanged

(Continued from first finance page) President George Bush is expected to come under pressure to push through a package of tax reductions...

He disclosed that the central bank was maintaining a target range for growth of 2.5 percent in 1993.

N.Y. Stocks

6.5 percent in the M2 measure of the money supply. Last year, M2 grew an "unusually slow" 3.1 percent...

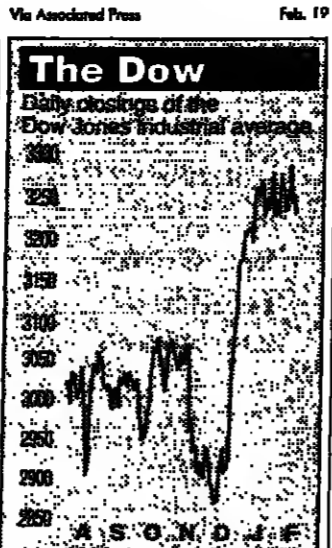


Table: NYSE Most Active - Lists top trading stocks including Unicom, Intel, and General Electric.

Table: AMEX Most Active - Lists active stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

Table: NYSE Diary - Summary of market activity on the New York Stock Exchange.

Table: Amex Diary - Summary of market activity on the American Stock Exchange.

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Table: Market Sales - Shows market sales for various indices.

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Table: Dividends - Lists dividend-paying stocks.

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Table: 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR) - Lists 3-month Euro Dollar rates.

Table: 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR) - Lists 3-month Euro Dollar rates.

Table: LONG DOLLAR (LIBOR) - Lists long dollar rates.

Table: U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND (LIBOR) - Lists U.S. government bond rates.

Table: BEAR PUT CRUISE (LIBOR) - Lists Bear Put Cruise rates.

Table: FTSE 100 (LIBOR) - Lists FTSE 100 rates.

Table: 3-MONTH EURO DOLLAR (LIBOR) - Lists 3-month Euro Dollar rates.

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Hewlett-Packard Profit Rises 49% - Palo Alto, California (AP) — Hewlett-Packard Co. said Wednesday its profit rose 49 percent in its most recent quarter...

Northrop Profit Tripled in 4th Period - Los Angeles (UPI) — Northrop Corp., benefiting from tax credits, reported Wednesday fourth-quarter earnings of \$158.5 million...

IBM Launches Technology Magazines - New York (Reuters) — International Business Machines Corp. announced the launch Wednesday of two technology magazines...

New Head for American Express Unit - New York (AP) — American Express Co., in a move to bolster its troubled Travel Related Services unit, named as president and chief operating officer...

Allied-Signal Shifts Europe Facilities - Brussels (AP) — Allied-Signal Inc. announced Wednesday that it would consolidate European manufacturing and sales operations...

For the Record - The United States delivered a formal request to the Polish Justice Ministry on Wednesday for the extradition of an American banker...

Integrated Device Technology Inc. has signed an agreement with Toshiba Corp. of Japan on cooperation in developing advanced RISC microprocessors...

A Maxwell Book Publisher Is Sold

LONDON — Little, Brown & Co., a Boston-based book publisher owned by Time Warner Inc., said Wednesday that it had agreed to buy a Maxwell Communication Corp. subsidiary...

U.S. FUTURES

Table: U.S. FUTURES - Lists various U.S. futures contracts including grains, metals, and livestock.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table: WORLD STOCK MARKETS - Lists stock market performance for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, and others.

Table: World Stock Markets (continued) - Lists stock market performance for various countries including Paris, Tokyo, and others.

Table: U.S. Futures (continued) - Lists various U.S. futures contracts including metals, livestock, and financial.

Large advertisement for Eastern Airlines on the right edge of the page, featuring the airline logo and promotional text.

Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page: "كانام الامم"

SPORTS

A 'Shining Knight' Battles for Boxing's Image

By Samantha Stevenson
New York Times Service
SAN DIEGO — Terry Norris, the World Boxing Council's superwelterweight champion, wears all white in the ring because, he says, it's pure and clean and that's what good guys wear.

WBC is a decided underdog. But Norris will not denigrate his opponent. "I don't believe in all that talking," Norris said during a break in training. "Who knows? You might be running your mouth and you can't back it up. I like to fight. I like to box, and that's my sport. I take it as sport. I'm not going to kill anyone."

The only glamorous trait Norris has acquired is his taste in heroes. He admires Muhammad Ali and Sugar Ray Leonard. "All had the speed and class in the ring," Norris said. "Then Leonard came along and could do some of the same tricks. They wanted to be the best they could be. That's what I want. To be the best world champion ever."

Taylor, the World Boxing Association welterweight champion. "When Leonard was out there," Sanchez said, "he had Heats, Duran, and Hagler. There was a little group and they could all make money. Don King was Julian Jackson under wraps. The networks would buy it. But will they negotiate with King?"



"I'm not going to kill anyone," said Norris, who prays for himself and his opponent before a bout.

America3 Boats Split Round's Finals

The Associated Press
SAN DIEGO — The second round of the America's Cup defender selection series ended with America3 Foundation's stablemates splitting a doubleheader. New Zealand took sole possession of first place Tuesday in the second round of the challenger trials, beating Japan's Nippon by 2 minutes, 21 seconds. Nippon dropped to third.

freshened to 12 knots as it backed to the west in the mid-afternoon. The seas were relatively flat. The standings after 12 races in challenger Round 2 are: New Zealand, 18 points; Il Moro, 17; Nippon, 14; Espana '92, 10; Ville de Paris, 9; Spirit of Australia, 7; Tre Kronor, 1; and Challenge Australia, 0. Victories in Round 2 are worth four points each.



Marc Pajot

On Wednesday, New Zealand and Il Moro di Venezia were to meet while Tre Kronor took on Spirit of Australia. Nippon met Challenge Australia and Ville de Paris sailed against Espana '92. What Conner Was Up To It made no sense these last few weeks that Conner, who wrote a book entitled "No Excuse to Lose," could remain so good-humored after losing so many races to his America's Cup defense rival, Koch, The New York Times reported.

underbody on Stars & Stripes. It made the boat as maneuverable on a rudder and, most likely, a bulb-topped keel and movable fin or blade. Conner has refused to elaborate on that design, since Stars & Stripes has been put back that way. While the original keel plan wasn't a runaway success, it at least won races in the January trials and again in the second round.

Things were looking up for Marc Pajot, Ville de Paris skipper, as he beat Spirit of Australia. The French were coming off two losses. changed Stars & Stripes by removing its early race configuration: a rudder and, most likely, a bulb-topped keel and movable fin or blade. Conner has refused to elaborate on that design, since Stars & Stripes has been put back that way. While the original keel plan wasn't a runaway success, it at least won races in the January trials and again in the second round.

Possible Errors in Krabbe Test Are Cited Amid Charges of Anti-East German Bias

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BERLIN — Doping experts on Wednesday cited possible irregularities in a test that led to the suspension of Katrin Krabbe, the world sprint champion, amid allegations of a witch-hunt against athletes from the former East Germany.

Reinhard Rauball, a prominent German sports lawyer hired by the athletes, forecast the athletes' reinstatement for the Olympics. "The chain of evidence of this allegedly manipulated urine sample is so thin we will break through it," Rauball said in German television.

the West? Are doping offenders in the West just cleverer doping offenders? The German federation denies prying on East Germans in doping controls. Krabbe's suspension jolted world athletics like nothing since the sprinter Ben Johnson's disqualification at the 1988 Seoul Olympics for using muscle-building steroids.

Against all regulations, the test results were not individually packed," he told Bild. Rossouw, who was hired by one of Krabbe's sponsors, Nike, to examine test specimens in a Cologne laboratory, added that manipulation by outsiders "cannot be ruled out."

Krabbe and Breuer have accused the federation, which is led by West Germans, of imposing tougher doping controls on them than on West Germans. They said the federation represented the success of athletes formed in the successful, but steroid-tainted, sports machine of former East Germany.

"I was looking to see what can be done," she said. Pete Cava, a spokesman for The Athletics Congress, track's governing body in the United States, declined to comment on either Krabbe's suspension or Torrence's bid for the medals. (Reuters, AFP, WP)

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for BASKETBALL and HOCKEY, including NBA Standings and NHL Standings.

Table with columns for EASTERN CONFERENCE, WESTERN CONFERENCE, and TUESDAY'S RESULTS.

Table with columns for BASEBALL and INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS.

Table with columns for ACROSS and DOWN crossword puzzle clues.

Table with columns for DOWN crossword puzzle clues.

15x15 crossword puzzle grid.

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 19 with filled-in crossword grid.

Down crossword puzzle clues.

Down crossword puzzle clues.

ESCORTS & GUIDES advertisement for Mercedes and Mayfair.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED advertisement for Zurich New.

ESCORTS & GUIDES advertisement for Zurich New and other services.

Major College Scores advertisement listing scores for various colleges.

Large advertisement for Herald Tribune subscription, offering two extra months free with a 12-month subscription.

SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS



Finland's goalie Jukka Tammi was buried under Vitali Prokhorov, left, in the Unified Team's 6-1 victory on Wednesday, but Pekka Tuomisto slipped past the defenders to push the puck in for the Finns' only goal.

Unified Team Routs Finns, 6-1, and Czechs Oust Swedes, 3-1

The Stage Is Set for Showdown on Friday With U.S.

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service
MERIBEL, France — The Unified Team that remains part of an American sports memory set the stage Wednesday for an eerie hockey showdown with the United States on Friday.

lujah" (in Finnish, went for the puck. But outlet passes, and that wonderful skill at somehow being in striking distance, upset the strategy.

Pekka Tuomisto tapped in a pass beyond Mikhail Shtalenkov. The tie could not last, though, with the dominating Unified rhythm of Andrei Khomoutov, Viatcheslav Bykov and Evgeny Davydov on the ice.

Torrey, who was here and said, "I'd love to take him home with me." Bykov and Sergei Petrenko closed out the final-period scoring, leaving the Finns gasping.

Janecky's Goal Eliminates World Champs

The Associated Press
MERIBEL, France — Czechoslovakia filled out the hockey tournament's semifinal field Wednesday night as Oskar Janecky broke a 1-1 tie with 6:55 left in a 3-1 victory over top-seeded Sweden.

short backhand over Soderstrom. Czechoslovakia, whose last medal was a silver in 1984, can finish no worse than fourth. Sweden's string of three consecutive bronze medals was ended.

charged Peter Ottosson after being cross checked by Peter Andersson. Ottosson missed the rest of the game.

U.S. Wins Games, Not Friends

The Associated Press
MERIBEL, France — America's ice hockey players are winning games but not the hearts of Olympic officials or their opponents with their bruising, stick-wielding style.

In the 3-1 tie on Monday night with Sweden, Greg Brown was sent to the hospital with a broken nose and a concussion after a check by Sweden's Mats Naslund.

National Hockey League, got a major penalty and a game misconduct for the hit in the game, in which Americans also were frequently penalized.



Misersky of Germany Wins 15-K Biathlon

The Associated Press
LES SAISIES, France — Antje Misersky of Germany, keeping a steady hand at the shooting range and skiing swiftly on Wednesday, won the gold medal in the women's 15-kilometer biathlon.

for the race, I had heavy legs and heavy arms. But in the end it all turned out well." Svetlana Pecherskaia of the Unified Team, the winner of last year's World Cup, clinched the silver, after one miss on her second trip to the shooting range.

Thursday's Events
All times are GMT
Alpine Skiing — Women's slalom, 1st run, 09:00; 2nd run, 13:00.

Thursday's TV
EUROPE
All hours are local
Austria — FS2: 06:00, 08:50, 13:55, 20:00, 20:15, 22:10.

Friday's Events
All times are GMT
Bobsled — 4-man, 1st/2nd runs, 08:00, Cross Country Skiing — Women's 30 km, 09:00.

Friday's TV
EUROPE
All hours are local
Austria — FS2: 06:00, 08:50, 16:50, 19:30, 20:15.

ASIA/PACIFIC
All hours are local
Australia — Channel 9: 20:30-01:00, China — CCTV: 22:00-23:00.

Advertisement for 'What's in a Nation? You Can't Tell the Athletes by an Anthem' by Gerald Eskenazi. It discusses the challenges of competing in international events and the importance of national identity.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD table listing medalists and their times in various events like Biathlon, Figure Skating, and Giant Slalom.

Advertisement for 'Miserky of Germany Wins 15-K Biathlon' featuring a photo of Antje Misersky and text about her victory.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'SPC Jamaguchi Waltzes to Lead While Others Fall' and 'Mis'.

SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

Yamaguchi Waltzes to Lead While Others Fall

The Associated Press
ALBERTVILLE, France — Kristi Yamaguchi waltzed through the land mines that the more illustrious jumpers couldn't avoid Wednesday night.

In doing so, the world and U.S. champion might have waltzed to an Olympic gold medal.

Skating beautifully to "Bine Danube, Yamaguchi won the women's original program, finishing first with all nine judges. When Midori Ito of Japan and Tonya Harding of the United States fell on their combination jumps, it gave Yamaguchi a significant edge over two of her toughest rivals.

It wound up fourth, meaning she must beat Yamaguchi by two places in Friday night's free skate to win the Olympic crown.

Nancy Kerrigan of the United States moved into second place through the opening created by Ito and Harding, who was sixth.

Surya Bonaly, France's main hope for a medal, had a shaky combination triple lutz-double toe loop. But she also had marvelous spins, including one in which she lifted her leg well above her head.

The crowd clapped rhythmically to her performance to Greek music, then boomed and booted when she received marks from 5.3 to 5.7. That was enough to lift her to third — and push Ito into an almost untenable position from which to get the gold.

Ito didn't even use her prime weapon, the triple axel, a jump only she and Harding have done successfully in competition. Instead, she went for a triple lutz, the same jump on which she fell off the rink in last year's world championships' original program.

She fell again, although she did stay on the rink and got up to complete the double toe loop portion of the combination.

Yamaguchi's routine to Strauss's waltz didn't sparkle quite as it did at the U.S. championships. But everything was clean and her spins were precise. She had no trouble with her triple lutz-double toe loop combination.

The crowd certainly liked it, giving Yamaguchi a long ovation when she finished.

The judges were satisfied, too, giving her no mark below 5.6 for required elements and seven 5.9s for artistry.

"She really skated the program, not just doing the moves," said Christy Ness, Yamaguchi's coach. "It really had a good flow."

The eight required elements of the original program, worth one-third of the total score, include a double axel, any other double jump, and a combination with a double-double or a triple-double jump.

The requirements also make the 2-minute, 40-second (or less) routine pressure-packed. As coach John Nicks has said, "You can't win the gold medal in the original, but you definitely can lose it."

Harding did just that. The bronze medalist at the '92 national championships after winning the title last year and adding a silver medal at the '91 worlds, she continued to miss on the triple axel.

Harding's fall on the triple axel — the third straight time she has flopped on her trademark jump in the last two competitions — dropped her behind even France's second skater, Laetitia Hubert. By not completing a combination because of the fall, Harding almost certainly ruined her medals prospects.

She also left for the athletes' village even before the competition ended Wednesday night.

The first medals contender on the ice was Kerrigan, the world bronze medalist and runner-up at last month's U.S. championships.

Kerrigan, who struggled all week in practice with her triple lutz-double toe loop combination, nailed it. She had no trouble with any of the other elements except her flying camel spin, which appeared to have five revolutions instead of the necessary six.

Her marks ranged from 5.5 to a lone 5.9 for artistry from the Unified Team judge. There was no U.S. judge on the panel.

Hungary's Krisztina Czakó, at 13 the youngest competitor in these Games, wound up 19th in the original program. She was the only skater to do a double-triple combination.

Wiberg Wins Giant Slalom, Roffe and Wachter Tie for 2d



The Ecstasy, The Agony

Meribel, France — A leg injury ended the season for Italy's Deborah Compagnoni on Wednesday, less than 24 hours after she won the gold in the Olympic super-giant slalom.

An Italian Ski Federation spokesman said Compagnoni, 21, would go to Lyon for surgery on the torn ligaments in her left knee after she fell near the top of the course in the first leg of the giant slalom. She probably will need six months to recover.

"It is a terrible thing," he said. "Yesterday she was in the clouds with happiness and today she has such a serious thing to cope with."

After she fell, Compagnoni got up clutching her knee, fell again in tears and was taken by stretch down the slope to an ambulance, which took her to a hospital.

Compagnoni had battled back from four years injuries, including knee surgery, to win the Olympic super-G by a commanding 1.41 second margin over Carole Merle of France.

Compagnoni missed the 1988 Calgary Games because of torn ligaments; further injury to her right knee kept her out of action for nine months in 1990.

Emergency surgery for a twisted small intestine followed almost immediately and she missed the 1991 world championships.

Many of the Favorites Fall During First Run in Race

Meribel, France — Perrine Wiberg, displaying the second-run flair of her childhood idol, flashed to victory Wednesday at Santa Caterina, Italy. A week later, she won her only World Cup race and her troubles began.

That was followed by several seasons marked more by injury than triumph. Just last year, a knee injury put her out for the season.

Wachter, who since 1989 has been chasing her more illustrious teammate, the two-time world champion Kronberger, finally caught her Wednesday.

The three fastest women left behind perhaps the best field of women ever assembled for a giant slalom. The starting field had combined for 100 World Cup victories — 15 percent of all the races won since the tour began in 1967 — and 30 Olympic and world championship medals.

Among the alphas were Carole Merle of France, the season giant slalom leader, and Ulrike Maier of Austria, two-time world super giant slalom champion and the first-run leader today but fourth overall.

Schneider had hoped to become the first woman to retain an Olympic Alpine title, a day after Italy's Alberto Tomba achieved the feat in the men's events.

But after her right pole snapped she missed a gate and skied off the course, slumping to the snow in despair.

"At the start I was feeling pretty good but after a few gates I realized that things were not going the right way," she said.

"If it isn't French... One of the biggest sports dailies in Europe, L'Equipe, is refusing to put the Olympics on its front page most days. The Washington Post reported.

The Paris-based newspaper has led with color spreads of rugby and soccer in recent days, and the chief editor said soccer would again dominate the front page Wednesday.

"We can't sell papers with the Olympics," said Jean-François Renault. "The Olympics are not that interesting to most people, especially if France does not have good results."

L'Equipe sells an average of 310,000 papers daily, but on Mondays the circulation climbs closer to 500,000. Renault said the paper will devote no more than 15 percent of its space to the Games.

In the Final Judgment, Rivalries Aren't All on Ice

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service

ALBERTVILLE, France — High marks, low marks. One judge does a number on a figure skater from another country. The judge from that country returns the favor. Avant-garde skaters complain that judges don't understand them. The judges say that indeed they do.

There is a lesson to be learned here. Wherever there is figure skating, there is judging, and wherever there is judging, there is controversy.

Two battles have raged at the figure-skating competition at the Olympic Ice Hall. One has been on the ice. The other has been along the panel of judges. These days, there are no East German or Soviet judges to sabotage the Americans, or vice versa. So the Czechoslovaks, the French and the Unified Team judges will have to suffice.

In the men's figure skating, won by Viktor Petrenko of the Unified Team over Paul Wylie of the United States, the Czechoslovak judge, Felicitas Babusikova, ranked Wylie fifth, hoping that her skater, Petr Barna, might beat him for the silver. Then, in the ice-dancing competition, the French judge, Armelle van Eybergen, blatantly gave a low score to the eventual gold medalists, Marina Klimova and Sergei Pomorenko, placing them fourth after the first compulsory dance, while the eight other judges put them first. In each stage of the competition, van Eybergen low-balled the Russians, while elevating Isabelle and Paul Duchesnay, who (coincidentally?) happened to be skating for France.

The Unified Team judge, Elena Buriak, wasn't quite as obvious, but she did place the Duchesnays third throughout much of the competition. In the women's competition, things are stranger still because the United States does not have a judge on the nine-person panel. In a draw before the competition, the Americans were dealt out. But this has not produced concern within the U.S. camp because no U.S. judge was on the panel at the world championships last year, and American women swept the medals.

Skaters know when they take the ice that they may have to overcome international biases as well as their opponents.

"I knew if I was skating against, say, a German, the German judge would mark me low," said Brian Boitano, the 1988 Olympic gold medalist. "In other cultures, they tell you, 'You do this or you don't come back.'"

The most outrageous moment in recent years occurred at the 1986 world championships, when the Soviet judge gave 5.9s to countryman Alexander Fadeev, the defending world champion, after he fell several times. The judge, a woman, was suspended by the International Skating Union for giving marks that were considerably out of line with the other judges.

"Of course, you never saw that Russian judge again," said Boitano, who won that competition.

There is more to judging than plain nationalism, however. After Petrenko won the gold medal, several experts, including the two-time Olympic silver medalist Brian Orser of Canada, said Wylie should have won. But Petrenko, who actually skated a more difficult program than Wylie, also had something else on his side: a great resume.



Kristi Yamaguchi of the United States, skating into the lead Wednesday night.

How a skater performs is only part of the determination of the overall score, according to judges, skaters and informed observers.

"I hate to say it," Boitano said, "because it is a contradiction to the meaning of competition, but you feel you deserve better marks if you've done a lot in the sport."

By that definition, Petrenko had Wylie beaten hands down. He was the 1988 Olympic bronze medalist and a three-time world championship medalist. Wylie never had won a U.S. national championship and had finished no better than ninth at the world championships. For him to win a silver medal in such an ordered sport was a superb achievement, one that some say points to a creeping open-mindedness among the judges. Others say the elimination of the compulsory school figures, which had a way of ordering the competition, leads to fluidity in the results.

Nonetheless, the fact that Wylie had practically no chance to win the gold before the competition began is what makes figure skating so confounding, so intriguing and so downright amusing. Petrenko fell and looked woefully throughout his program, yet he still won. But if Carl Lewis has a bad day at the Olympics and finishes fourth in the 100-meter dash, no one rushes up to award him a medal, no matter how much he has accomplished in his sport.

You really can't relate this sport to any other, but you can try. If figure skating were a golf tournament, no one would start equal in the judges' eyes. Based on the past performance of the top skaters, the women's competition would have started something like this: Midori Ito would have had a score of 10-under as she teed off; Kristi Yamaguchi, nine-under; Tonya Harding, five-under; Nancy Kerrigan, four-under; Surya Bonaly, even.

How do the judges know how to handicap the field? Again, they do something very unusual: They judge practice.

At the skating practices the last two weeks and at all practices at any national or international competition, observers include coaches, friends, family, reporters — and judges. The skaters dress in their performance outfits; no sweats and T-shirts for them.

"There is so much stress at practice," Boitano said. "You know if you're not in your practices, it will affect your overall score."

To offer a comparison, this would be like a baseball umpire coming out to the bullpen to watch a relief pitcher warm up, then calling balls and strikes on the pitcher in the game based on what he saw in practice.

But there is a method to this madness, said Bonnie McLauthlin, a coach in the United States for 30 years and a judge in U.S. competition for 12 years.

"Judges need a base mark in order to start subtracting or adding, like 4.8," she said. "You get a lot of that from watching practice. When you judge the competition, you can say, 'This skater is in the top five, this skater is in the next five.' Watching practice has a lot to do with it, and it should. It's a necessity. There were 31 skaters in the men's short program. How are you going to judge 31 new skaters if you've never seen them?"

Wylie said he likes seeing judges at his practices.

"I would worry if they weren't here," he said. "If they didn't see our programs, they would be clueless. I tend to think positively of the presence of the judges."

American skaters have said that in addition to watching the judges to watch practice, they often call judges and ask for their opinions, and some even send videotapes of their performances to judges to let them know of one skater. "I make them think they're helping me and are in on what I'm doing."

But all this observing doesn't always help the judges, Boitano said.

"Judges have no idea what it is like to be out there," he said. "They're usually frustrated mothers of skaters who never made it."

"Some of that is true," said McLauthlin, who skated at the U.S. nationals four times. "A lot of it is true."

Then there is the little matter of longevity. "People in this sport just don't come out of nowhere," said Sandra Stevenson, a British free-lance journalist who has followed international skating for nearly 25 years.

Boitano said that at the 1982 U.S. nationals, he became the first American man to do every possible triple jump — and finished fourth. Finishing third was David Santee, who landed just one triple in that performance. Boitano said. So Santee went to the world championships and Boitano went home.

"He was second in the worlds the year before," Boitano said. "They had to send him back."

Perhaps someone should listen to the skaters. After the ice-dancing medals were awarded the other night, Pomorenko and Paul Duchesnay agreed that many of the rules in their discipline were "stupid," to use the Russian's words.

Duchesnay went a bit further. He said it would be better if there were no judges.

U.S. Drops Walker From Bobsledding

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

LA LECHERE, France — Herschel Walker's dreams of winning a gold medal in Olympic bobsledding were derailed Wednesday. The pro football player, who doubles as a bobsled rider, was removed from the USA four-man sled in the XVI Olympic Winter Games.

When the competition is run in La Plagne on Friday and Saturday, Chris Coleman will be the brakeman and team official for the sled driven by Randy Will. Coleman lost the job to Walker four weeks ago in a pushoff competition in Altenberg, Germany.

The decision to replace Walker was disclosed Wednesday, when all nations had to declare the makeup of their teams.

U.S. officials said the decision had been made after Walker and Coleman rode separate training runs in the morning, but Walker disagreed on the timing.

"They made the decision last week," he said. "They knew about it, but they didn't seem to have the guts to tell me."

The decision was made by Will and approved by U.S. coaches and team officials. Walker has raced bobsleds in only one previous competition, in Germany a year ago, and Will said he felt Walker was too inexperienced.

"He was second in the worlds the year before," Boitano said. "They had to send him back."

Perhaps someone should listen to the skaters. After the ice-dancing medals were awarded the other night, Pomorenko and Paul Duchesnay agreed that many of the rules in their discipline were "stupid," to use the Russian's words.

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ART BUCHWALD

John-Boy on the Bus

WASHINGTON — It's been confirmed that John Sumnu is joining the media as the host of the TV show "Crossfire."

know Marilyn Quayle. We're a tough lot and we've seen it all, including an American president throwing up in Tokyo.

John-Boy, I hate to bring this up, but as a media person it would be better if you didn't take any junkets on private airplanes. It's not that we fear you will go in the tank for somebody on your show — but the perception is that you have. Ted Turner owns "Crossfire" and he can afford to buy you a plane ticket to go skiing or to your dentist.

I know what you're going to ask next. What is the dress code for upscale TV people? For men, it's suit, vest and Nike or Reebok sneakers. Watch the three anchor-men — Brokaw, Jennings and Rather — and follow their choice in ties.

Unlike newspapers, you are judged on television by what you wear.

John-Boy, you are joining a great business. They say that we are the second oldest profession in the world. The most important thing on television is to be yourself.

There is no reason why you can't aspire to becoming another Robert Novak. The country needs one more Prince of Darkness.

Beware of those who attack the media because it's there. I'm sure you have some videotapes of yourself from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue to give you an idea of what I am talking about.

That pretty much sums up any advice I have for you. I wish you a great deal of luck on the show. As a former governor of New Hampshire, you have become one of the key anchor-men of "Crossfire." By the same token, Pat Buchanan as anchor-man of the show has gone to New Hampshire to run for president. It shows how incestuous our business really is.

Good luck, pal. As they told you when they dumped you from the White House — you've earned your wings.



The first thing, John-Boy — I can call you John-Boy now that we're both carrying the same press credentials — is that since you have become one of us you will have to stop attacking the media as "mad dogs" and lying parrots.

When you were in the White House it was perfectly all right to fume every time you read a story you didn't like. But as the oen boy in the business, you must keep your trap shut — otherwise you will only contribute to the ill feeling about the press that is already out there in the country today.

Since you'll no longer be welcome in the White House mess because you went over to the other side, you will be spending more time in cheap restaurants where your media cohorts hang out. Remember not to speak unless spoken to. What you do on "Crossfire" is your own business, but when you're in the company of other newspapermen — most of whom have won Pulitzer prizes — you would do yourself so much more good if you bought the drinks.

Dropping George Bush's name as a party won't do you one damn bit of good. Most people in the print and electronic media will not be impressed if you say that you

The Man Whose Life Became 'Europa'

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

LODZ, Poland — The truth of Solomon Perel's life is even stranger than the movie. Perel was the inspiration for the film "Europa, Europa," the tale of a young German Jew trapped by the shifting front lines of World War II who passes himself off as an ethnic German and ends up in the Hitler Youth.

The film version is bizarre enough. It opens with the deportation of a Jewish family to Poland in 1936. Three years later, the hero flees east from the advancing German Army, takes refuge in a school for young Communists in the Soviet Union, learns Russian and the Marxist-Leninist catechism.

Captured by the Germans in 1941, he poses as an ethnic German born in Russia, becomes a translator for a German Army unit, is adopted by its commander as his son and eventually returns to Germany for training at a Hitler Youth barracks.

All these events, Perel said in a recent interview, are accurate depictions of his experiences. But the film ends in 1945. After the war Perel moved to Israel, where he opened a zipper factory, and in 1987, he attended the reunion of the Wehrmacht unit that adopted him as its mascot.

During a train ride to Lodz for the premiere of "Europa, Europa" in that city, Perel, who assumed the name Josef Jupp during his years in the German ranks, offhandedly recounted yet another surreal turn in his life. A compact man whose bald pate is ringed by an unruly shock of white hair, Perel spoke in fluent Polish about that experience: "They sent out an invitation card to all the veterans. It said: 'We also invite our translator, Jupp.' They all came with their wives to see this miracle. Really, it was all quite nice."

The movie, he said, also doesn't cover his meeting shortly after the war with one of the teachers from the Hitler Youth academy. In the movie, this teacher calls young Perel/Jupp to the front of the class to explain why Jews are genetically inferior. Jupp parrots the Nazis' pseudoscientific claptrap and is rewarded with compliments from the teacher about his blonde features.

After the war, Perel said, he met the teacher again, quite by chance, and disclosed his true identity. "I must say, sir, you made a mistake," I said to him. "That's not correct, what you said about me, I'm Jewish." At first his face turned white, like paper, then the colors returned, like a rainbow. He said: "Never mind, I knew all along, but I didn't want to make trouble."

Perel acknowledged that a few of the scenes in "Europa, Europa," known as "Hitlerjunge Saloman" in Germany, amount to "poetic freedom." The movie's final moments, when Perel in his Nazi uniform is saved from death at the hands of Russian soldiers because his long-lost brother coincidentally is on the scene, did not actually happen. Perel said he found his brother in the Dachau concentration camp after the war.

But he passionately defends the Polish director, Agnieszka Holland, for produc-



Scene from "Europa, Europa," the filmed story of the adventures of a young German Jew in World War II.

ing a movie that is true to the spirit of his wartime experiences. Perel said he worked closely with Holland on its filming on location in Poland.

"Europa, Europa" has been at the center of a bitter dispute over a German film committee's decision not to nominate it for an Academy Award. The controversy intensified when the movie won a Golden Globe award from Los Angeles film critics. A group of prominent German film-makers organized a protest.

The film, which has opened in Berlin, has met with a perplexing response in Germany. Der Spiegel called the main character "opportunistic and cynical," while a radio reporter questioned his morality during a roundtable discussion.

"She asked about morality," Perel recalled. "What is there in this situation about morality? You think only about how to survive. If I had shot others, that would be different. When the Russian Army came near Berlin and the SS officers took off their uniforms and changed into the clothes of death camp inmates, oow that was immoral."

Perel modestly casts himself more as Everyman than hero. All of his elaborate deceptions, he insisted, were the simple consequence of a moment in 1941 when German Army soldiers searched and

checked the papers of Russian refugees, looking for Jews.

Struggling to come to grips with a seemingly incomprehensible set of experiences, several of the teachers asked Perel whether he saw it all as "God's will." The question implied an oft-heard interpretation of the Holocaust in Poland, a country steeped in Roman Catholic theology.

At first, Perel politely deflected the query, but when it came up again, he told a wrenching story.

During the Christmas period of 1943, Perel said, he returned to Lodz from Germany. Wearing his Hitler Youth uniform, he slept for 12 nights in the main train station, riding the city tram over and over through the Jewish ghetto. The tram was sealed to prevent any contact between Jews and local Poles. Each day, Perel said, he looked up at the apartment windows, hoping against hope that his mother would catch a glimpse of him in his uniform and see he was safe.

"Passing through this ghetto, surrounded by Germans and seeing all the Germans look through the windows at the awful landscape, like people passing through a big garden with flowers, I asked, 'Oh, God, why did you accept this?' It was then, in the Lodz Jewish ghetto, that I lost contact with God."

"I had an instinct for survival," he said. "I hid my documents in a hole in the ground I made with my shoe. The documents said I was a Jew, my name is Solomon. I heard the rumors that the Germans weren't going to take Jews to camps, that they would liquidate them on the spot. I knew that if they realized I was a Jew I was certainly dead."

"The soldier, he was wearing a belt buckle that said 'God is with us.' At that moment, I thought about God. I froze. This is the moment in the movie when the sun shines through the clouds. He searched my clothes, and then this small miracle. As soon as he touched me, my paralysis ended. I could speak. I said strongly in German, 'I am Volksdeutsche.'"

"It was the single moment when I thought about what to say. After that, everything that happened was inevitable. That was the important moment, my answer, and what came after was a consequence. I decided my future, and after I felt like I was an extra in my own life."

At a meeting with high school students in Lodz, Perel was treated like a returning celebrity. The crowd warmed to their guest as he slipped into Polish usage common in the prewar period when he learned the language. Several of the students afterward promised to tend the grave of Perel's father in Lodz's Jewish cemetery.

'Bugsy' Is Nominated For 10 Academy Awards

"Bugsy," Warren Beatty's icy look at the charming and deadly mobster, collected a leading 10 nominations for the 64th annual Academy Awards Wednesday. "Bugsy" was nominated for best picture. Other nominations for best picture were "Beauty and the Beast," "JFK," "The Prince of Tides" and "The Silence of the Lambs." "Europa, Europa" was nominated for best screenplay based on previously published material. Bob Werden, spokesman for the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, said it was available for nomination in any category except best foreign language film because it has been shown in the United States. Nominated for best foreign language film were "Medicine from Italy," "The Ox" from Sweden, "The Elementary School" from Czechoslovakia, "Children of Nature" from Iceland, and "Raise the Red Lantern" from Hong Kong. Joining Beatty in the best actor competition were Robert De Niro for "Cape Fear," Anthony Hopkins for "The Silence of the Lambs," Nick Nolte in "The Prince of Tides" and Robin Williams in "The Fisher King." Geena Davis and Susan Sarandon, of "Thelma & Louise," were best actress nominees, along with Laura Dern in "Rambling Rose," Jodie Foster in "The Silence of the Lambs" and Bette Midler in "For the Boys." Best director nominees were Barry Levinson for "Bugsy," Oliver Stone for "JFK," Ridley Scott for "Thelma & Louise," Jonathan Demme for "The Silence of the Lambs," and John Singleton for "Boyz n the Hood."

The British ocellist Salman Rushdie, 44, who has been in hiding for three years as a fugitive from an Islamic death sentence, is to be married after a secret courtship. Scotland Yard asked newspapers not to identify the bride-to-be. Rushdie's marriage to the U.S. writer Mariame Wiggins, 42, ended last March.

Luciano Pavarotti first appeared in PBS's "Live From Lincoln Center" in New York in 1978. On Monday, he'll be there again. And, despite his years as a performer, he'll still have stage fright. "I'm always scared to death," he says. "I'm scared of the music I am doing."

General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, explored his roots during a five-day vacation in Jamaica. Powell, who was born in New York to Jamaican parents, said he visited the graves of his grandparents and blessed himself with meeting relatives.

Cartoon Network Planned

NEW YORK — The Turner Broadcasting System announced a Cartoon Network, a 24-hour-a-day cable channel showing animated programs primarily culled from Turner Broadcasting's most recent acquisition, the Hanna-Barbera animation studio.

Turner said he foresaw the company following the practice of the Walt Disney Co., which makes cartoons for broadcast syndication and can use them for much longer periods on its Disney Channel on cable.

The channel, to begin service Oct. 1, will rely heavily on the 3,000 half-hours of cartoons in the Hanna-Barbera library, including "The Flintstones," as well as the more than 1,000 hours of theatrical car-

toons already owned by Turner through its acquisition of the MGM film library, which includes the "Tom and Jerry" characters.

Ted Turner, the chairman of Turner Broadcasting, said that the company planned to market the channel worldwide.

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Tourism Office: 78 42 25 75
Trade Fair and Exhibition Center: 72 22 33 44
Local Chamber of Commerce: *8 83 32 76
Customs: For people living within the European Community, the minimum purchase qualifying for tax-free treatment is 2,400 French francs. For outside residents it is 1,200 French francs.
Currency: \$1 equals 5.5 French francs.
Neighborhoods: Lyon, the gastronomic capital of France, is the country's second city after Paris. It lies in the southeast, at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone rivers. The Old Town, on the west bank of the Saone, is known for its fine Renaissance architecture, galleried courtyards and towers. The peninsula lying between the two rivers is now the heart of the business district, and also offers venerable buildings. On the east bank of the Rhone is the wealthy Brotteaux area, with industrial and residential districts extending eastward.

Geneva

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Emergency: 117
Medical assistance: Geneva Doctors' Association: 20 25 11
U.S. Consulate: 799 02 11
Trade Fair Center: 798 11 11
Tourism Office: 28 72 33
Local Chamber of Commerce: 21 53 33
Customs: For luxury items, nonresidents of Switzerland pay a tax of 6.2 percent. This may either be reimbursed at the time of purchase or the buyer can submit a customs declaration for reimbursement when leaving the country.
Currency: \$1 equals 1.4 Swiss francs.
Neighborhoods: Set at the eastern end of Lake Geneva, the city is just a short hop away from France on three sides. The business district is situated where the lake narrows. Off the southern shore is the famous Jet d'Eau, a huge fountain set into the lake, which shoots its vertical spray from mid-March to mid-October. Across the lake, out along the northern shore toward Lausanne, are the UN, the Palais des Nations and other buildings housing Geneva's significant community of international organizations.

CALENDAR

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- LYON MARCH 27-29: Lyon-Charbonnières Rally
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- LYON APRIL 4-13: Lyon International Fair. Tel.: 72 22 32 59
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